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Our Ottawa Letter

Maritimes demands will be met almost in full—Georgian Bay Canal still before House—New immigration policy

By H. E. M. CHISHOLM

OTTAWA, March 24—While very considerable progress has been made during the past fortnight in the furthering of the business before the House, controversial matters are still to be dealt with, and it is highly doubtful that the session will conclude before the beginning of May. There are those who predict prorogation at the Easter holidays, and the bulk of the members would like to get back home at that date, but there are matters for consideration both in the Commons and the Senate which demand discussion, and which cannot be disposed of in a summary fashion. There is a disposition to expedite the business of the House which was not evident in the years during which Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen held the position of leader of the official Conservative opposition. There is less captious criticism than there was then. Hon. Hugh Guthrie, the new leader, while not inclined to permit legislation to go through without consideration, is much less given to the destructive criticism which characterized the regime of his predecessor, and is apparently desirous that the business of the session shall be carried out with a minimum of obstruction.

Maritime Recommendations

Premier King has been fairly true to his promise to implement the recommendations of the Duncan Royal Commission on Maritime Rights. It may be that the recommendations in question are rather far-reaching in their effect, that the government committed an error in not being represented by counsel when the commission held its hearings, and that sectional jealousies will be created by reason of the various bills which will be brought down to alleviate the troubles of the little provinces down by the sea. Nevertheless the fact remains that practically 99 per cent., or in the words of the Premier himself, "virtually all" of the suggestions made by the commission are to be carried out.

Delay in presenting the statement of the government's intentions raised rumors in Conservative circles that there was much disagreement in the Liberal caucus. It was predicted that when the statement came down the maritime provinces would be handed a gold brick. There may have been disagreement in the Liberal caucus. There may have been some disagreement in cabinet council. But the fact remains that Premier King has prevailed over both caucus and council to evolve a series of proposals which may be calculated to remove from the maritimes practically all the grievances which they formerly held.

The Premier did not neglect the opportunity to remind the maritime righters that their chief difficulty was

that of marketing their products, and that when a Nova Scotian, in the person of Hon. W. S. Fielding, had negotiated a reciprocity treaty with the United States, the maritimes had not only crucified him in his own seat, but had helped to defeat the Liberal party in the country at large. Nevertheless he was merciful. "As evidence of the desire of the government to go just as far as possible in relieving any feeling of suspense," he declared, "and in order to enable the maritime provinces in what the commission describes as 'their present state of grave necessity,' to deal with any present industrial and financial situation, which, in the view of their governments, may require public assistance, we are prepared, without prejudice as to the amount to be arrived at as a final solution, to recommend to parliament at the present session the making of special grants."

"In concluding this statement may I say," declared the Premier, "that the government hopes that, by accepting, as we have, the recommendations of the Royal Commission on maritime claims virtually in their entirety, parliament and the country will recognize in the attitude of the Government a wish to remove that great question as largely as possible from the arena of sectional discord and party strife, and a desire to give to our Dominion in the sixtieth anniversary of its founding a renewed expression of the spirit which animated the Fathers of Confederation, in their efforts to construct out of British North America a federal union under a system of government devised 'to protect the diversified interest of the several provinces, and secure sufficiency, harmony, and permanency in the working out of the Union.'"

Duncan Report Virtually Accepted

It was a somewhat remarkable fact that the Premier's speech was applauded very largely on the opposition side. Maritimers, neither on the government nor on the opposite side, expected as much as has been awarded.

The statement involves practically complete acceptance by the government of the claims for redress of maritime grievances, as laid down in the Duncan report. Except for the payment of a bounty on steel made from Canadian coal, every major recommendation is to be granted.

There is to be an immediate reduction of 20 per cent. in all freight rates charged on traffic which both originates and terminates at stations with the Atlantic division of the Canadian National Railways, and same reduction is also applied to the Atlantic division proportion of the through rates on all traffic which originates in the Atlantic division, except import traffic by sea. The divisional points are to be Diamond

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\$25 For Your Ideas \$25

The Guide has now completed one year in its new form as a semi-monthly paper. Never since The Guide was established in 1908 have we received in one year so many letters of encouragement and congratulation on the improved quality of The Guide as we have had from our readers in the past 12 months.

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We are asking our men and women readers to write us a letter of not more than 300 words telling us what features or departments in The Guide during the past year they have found most interesting, entertaining or instructive. We would like to know whether it is our editorial page, our

special articles, our farm articles, political news, our long fiction or short fiction stories, illustrations or whatever it may be that you like best. If there is something in The Guide that you don't like we want you to feel perfectly free and frank to tell us so. If there is some other feature or department that you think would be helpful and instructive give us your suggestions. Just make your letter a frank heart to heart talk.

For the letter which the editors deem most helpful and useful we will pay \$10, for the second best \$8.00, and for the third best \$7.00. Don't make your letters more than 300 words long and mail them not later than April 20. Address all your letters to G. F. Chipman, editor, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

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HEAD OFFICE
TORONTO, CANADA



U.F.C. Convention

Political action not discussed — Basis of representation changed—Stoneman president

OVER 1,500 delegates and visitors were in attendance at the first annual convention of the United Farmers of Canada, Saskatchewan section, which met in Moose Jaw, on March 22-25. The convention was held behind closed doors, only accredited delegates and bona fide members of the organization being admitted.

One of the first matters decided by the convention was the admission of the press. After a short discussion it was decided that representatives would not be admitted. A committee was appointed to give out official reports of the convention to the public.

The convention did not finally decide on matters of general policy as was expected but passed a resolution providing that the task will be assumed by the incoming board of directors. A number of constitutional matters were disposed of, the most important one providing for a change in the representation at future conventions. It was decided that each local of the organization should be entitled to send one delegate which, it is expected, will give a total representation of over 1,000 at the next annual convention. A move to establish a family membership was defeated, the opposition emanating chiefly from the women delegates.

Dissatisfaction Voiced

Dissatisfaction among the women with the system of representation agreed upon for future conventions, brought forth a resolution in the closing hours of the convention, which provides that separate women's lodges may be organized in every district where a quota of five or more can be mustered. Every lodge so formed will be entitled to send a delegate to the general convention.

The question of representation, however, is still very undecided. One of the final decisions of the assembly was to instruct the board of directors to formulate a plan to reduce the size of future conventions.

The meeting place of the 1928 convention will be determined by the board of directors.

A belated attempt to bring the question of political action before the convention was peremptorily checked by a ruling of the chair, declaring the discussion was out of order. It was learned that a suggestion had been advanced that the right be given to the district conventions to debate the merits of political organization and if popular demand warranted, that the executive should be authorized to call a special convention to act upon the matter. Officials declined to confirm this report.

Canadian Council of Agriculture

John W. Ward, secretary of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, was admitted to the sessions by a vote of the convention.

It was disclosed that the convention had passed a resolution expressing its willingness to support the Canadian Council of Agriculture, on the condition that the council become a self-supporting body, representative of the organized farmers and financed by a per capita levy on the general membership. The acceptance of grants by the council was assailed and it is understood that this factor was held up as the chief obstacle to reconciliation between the Saskatchewan section and the council. One speaker, it was stated, urged that the association should get behind the council and co-operate with the other organized farmers of the Dominion in placing it on a self-supporting footing. Mr. Ward, secretary of the council, received the proposals of the convention, but declined to discuss the matter.

It is reported that the convention was deadlocked on the subject of banking reform, several resolutions being shelved. The principle of group insurance was approved and the directors are to prepare all available data for submission to the various lodges. Organization work among the Russian and Ukrainian farmers of the province

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The Ins and Outs at Ottawa

Sidelights on the Highlights of the Sixteenth Parliament

By J. K. MUNRO

TRANQUILITY has spread its peaceful gloom over parliament. Even as last year furnished the "lightest" session in Canadian political history, so the present gathering has gone to the other extreme and is turning in a mild imitation of a Sunday school convention. The King government met with success at the polls that surprised even such an optimist as Premier King himself. The Tories got a jolt in the solar plexus from which nothing but a national convention will bring them back to consciousness. The Liberal-Progressives have become confirmed Liberals. Even the U.F.A., Labor group, Henri Bourassa and Agnes Macphail, who are usually on the outs with everybody and everything, appear to have surrendered to the surrounding depression.

The Tories have a new House leader who fits conditions admirably. Honorable Hugh Guthrie is a man of parts, but industry was never his outstanding characteristic. He is prone to follow the line of least resistance. Twice in his career he would have carried his commanding presence and judicial attitude to the bench. Each time the elections went wrong and unkind fate left him to lead the shattered remnants of a once great party in a parliamentary chapter in which the Tory chorus of "I want to go home" is ever ringing through the corridors.

Yes, the Tories want to go home! After two hard, discouraging and expensive campaigns they have but one ambition in common. That is to wind up the session at the earliest possible moment and lay by as much of the indemnity as possible to go towards paying incidentals incurred in the two periods of unpleasantness that have gone before.

Tories in the Bread Line

The triumphant Liberals too, are prepared to rest on their laurels. Nevertheless, they have not forgotten that it is their duty to reward the faithful. Taking advantage of the surrounding apathy, they have, with a lavish hand, scattered post office buildings, armories and other public buildings over constituencies which had the good sense to vote Grit. It is hardly necessary to add that there will be no building boom in ridings which sent Tories to Ottawa. In the language of one disgusted Tory, "the Grits are sitting down to a banquet, but the Tories are all in the bread line."

To put it baldly, never did the main estimates smell so much of the pork barrel. "To the victors belong the spoils" is still the motto which hangs over the Liberal fireplace at which the Liberal-Progressives are warming their feet. And if an occasional Progressive takes a handout from the Liberal feast, who shall blame him? Hasn't he too a place or two in his riding where a public building would be a convenience as well as an ornament?

Do the Tories growl? They do. But too tired and discouraged to get to their feet, the galleries sometimes wonder whether what they hear is a growl or a snore. Sometimes, indeed, when a particularly flagrant item bobs up, Honorable Hugh Guthrie does arise and in a tired voice move that the amount mentioned be cut to \$1.00. But he is promptly voted down and the estimates continue to pour through committee like water through a sieve.

Yes, it is a dead and gone opposition this parliament boasts. The government keeps shouting "Prorogation before Easter," and the shout lulls the Tories

to sleep as if it were the sweetest music.

But to turn away from the gloom for a glimpse of something more cheerful, fix your eyes on the cabinet Premier King has selected to carry out his autocratic will. Yes, "I, William," has become a bit of an autocrat with advancing power. He would be a bold

ally and collectively. And for some time afterwards his official family were about as happy and contented as a bunch of poor relations who have met to hear the contents of a rich uncle's will.

Moreover, he proceeded to appoint to coveted vacancies certain court favorites who were none too popular with the

Mr. Munro is an independent observer with long experience in the Parliamentary Press Gallery. His views are entirely his own. Many Guide readers will not agree with all his pungent comments but will nevertheless read his article with interest.

man, absolutely without diplomacy, who would tell Premier King that he didn't win the last election; that it was Arthur Meighen who lost it.

When Mr. King came back from England where he had been fed and banquetted and fed again, he carried a basket which they had told him contained a new magna charta. The premier said himself that it was a magna charta, but when he had unpacked the basket and thrown all the tinfoil into the waste paper basket, it was discovered that he had nothing but the same old constitution. He still contends that a new meaning and a new spirit have been written into it. But he doesn't shout so loudly about Canada having full control over her own affairs, domestic and foreign, as he did. An ominous whisper came from Quebec. The wise men of the east were troubled. Too much control of domestic affairs might some day give the Anglo-Saxon majority opportunity to cut off some of the privileges the French minority enjoy under the British North America Act.

So, as said before, the shouting and the tumult died. Perhaps it was a premonition that he had been gold-bricked that made the rotund little premier so cross on his return. Anyway, inside whispers have it that he read the Riot Act to his cabinet individu-

cabinet. Honorable Vincent Massey went to Washington. W. H. Moore was elevated to the head of the Tariff Board, and Percy Parker, another of the practically unknown, was still basking in the royal smile ready, aye ready, to pick off anything which might jar itself loose. These three are credited in the Kingly mind with Liberal success in Ontario. Almost any cabinet minister will whisper in your ear that they had as much to do with it as they had with the recent celebration in China. But the ministers had to record their reluctant "aye, aye, sirs", just the same.

But to get back to the cabinet. There are a lot of new faces being furrowed by the cares of office. Count 'em! There's James Malcolm, minister of trade and commerce; W. D. Euler, minister of customs—beg pardon, national revenue; Colonel Ralston, minister of defence; Peter Veniot, postmaster-general; F. Rinfret, secretary of state, and Peter Heenan, minister of labor. Yes, all those practically unknown have at the royal command been boosted into the spotlight, and given the privilege of writing "honorable" before their names.

And of the lot, your eye rests longest on the two Peters. They don't look the part. They make you wonder as to the strange materials from which statesmen are made. Peter Veniot, is an Acadian, from New Brunswick. He has been premier of that province, like most other natives who ever get as far west as Ottawa. But somehow he suggests that he would be more at home issuing commands as the national work of building up the great winter port of St. John goes gaily forward. Anyway, you'd never expect to find him selling postage stamps or sorting letters.

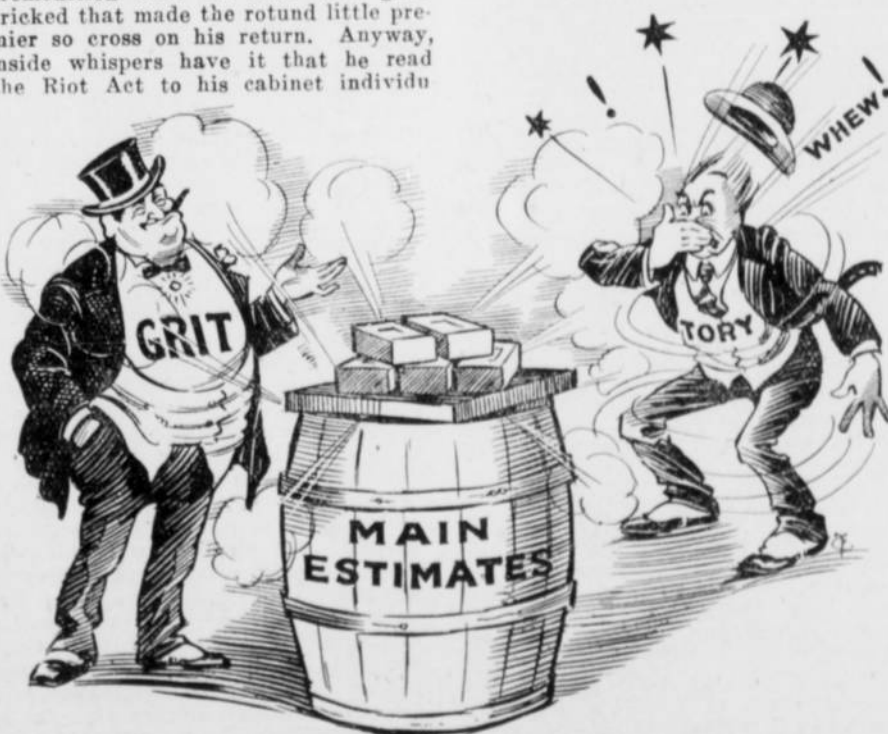
As for Peter Heenan, you probably guessed that he is Irish, and belongs to a denomination that demands recognition in every cabinet, be it Tory or Grit. He is also, or rather has been, a locomotive engineer, and a deep sea diver. And of Mr. Heenan it may be said without further ado that he is an outstanding example of the office seeking the man. When Premier King got down towards the fag end of his cabinet he discovered that to make the deck complete he needed one more man from Ontario, an Irish Catholic, and a Labor man. As there was only one vacancy left, all these qualities of statesmanship had to be found in one person. A careful search of the parliamentary guide showed that there was only one such combination in captivity. It was Peter, so Peter was it. Peter at the moment was out timber cruising or something in the tall timbers of his own northern Ontario, but a search party uncovered him and he was arrayed in the cabinet purple. Thus are statesmen made and found.

The Minister of Immigration

The next to catch the eye of the innocent bystander, is our old friend and farmer, Robert Forke. If memory serves aright, Robert—beg pardon, Honorable Robert—came to Ottawa in the fond hope that he would some day play no small part in bringing about a regenerated Liberal party. His fondest hopes have been realized. For, even if he himself may have doubts as to the regeneration of some of his colleagues, he knows that one unit of the ministry is all that the purest-hearted Liberal could ask. And if pure Liberalism controls the Immigration Department, then surely there is hope for a country that offers such inducements to men to come amongst us and live as does this Canada of ours.

To be sure, Robert did not mean to turn his hand to immigration. An agriculturist he was born and an agriculturist he would die. So the portfolio of agriculture was his goal. But there was a stumbling block in the way. "Poppa" Motherwell, whose shining dome is one of the corner stones of the cabinet, positively refused to move. A lieutenant-governorship he spurned. What were such baubles to a man who had been wont to control the birth of potatoes and lay a guiding hand on the fields of golden grain that have made the prairies famous throughout the world? No, "poppa" wouldn't move. As well try to put rollers under the Rock of Gibraltar. So perforce, Honorable Robert had to take something else. And immigration was the only portfolio that nobody else wanted. Suffice it to say that he looks as much at home in the job as a hired man at a pink tea.

However, in Honorables Ralston, Malcolm and Euler, even the Tories admit that the premier has added strength to

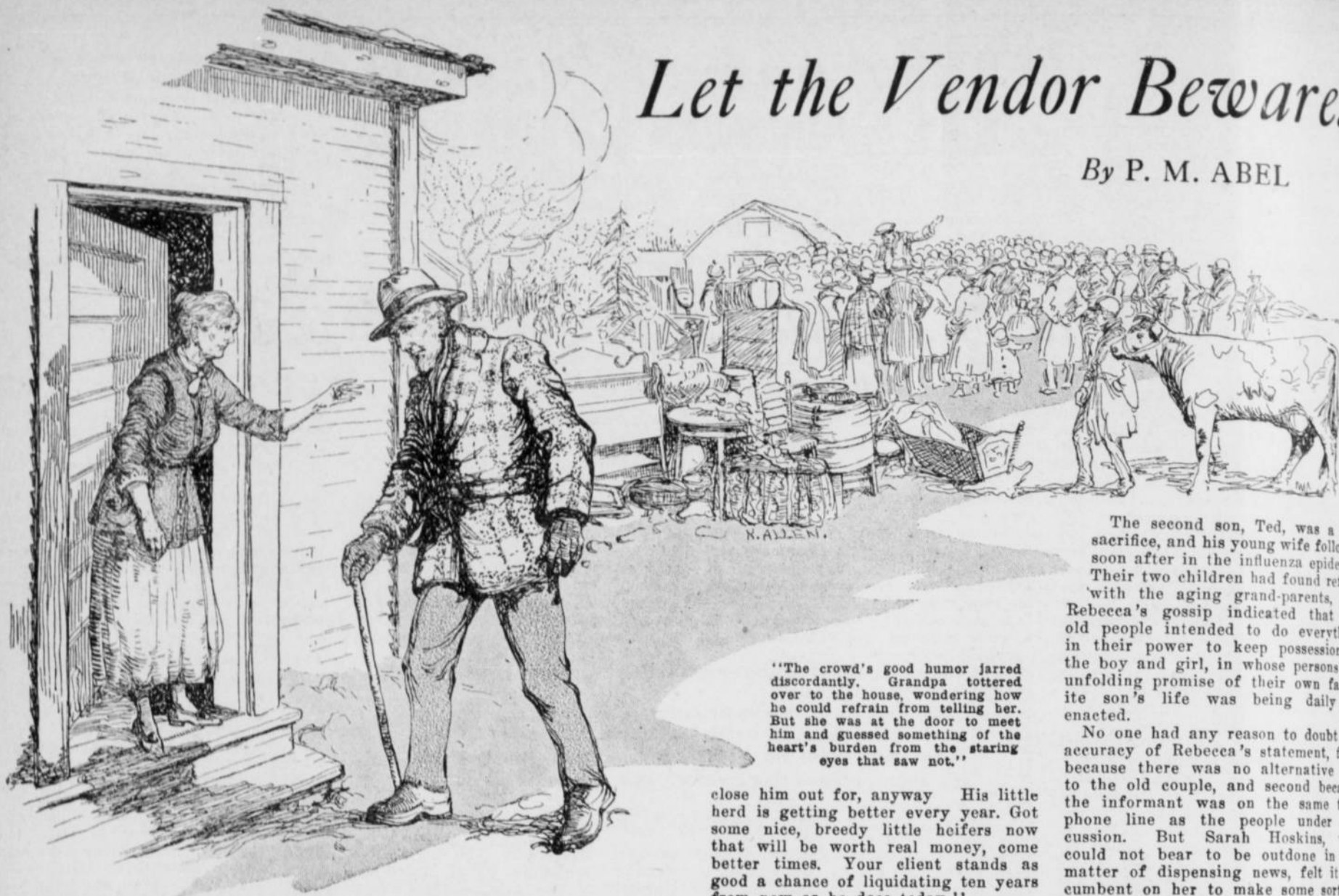


Never before did the main estimates smell so much of the pork barrel.

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Let the Vendor Beware!

By P. M. ABEL



"The crowd's good humor jarred discordantly. Grandpa tottered over to the house, wondering how he could refrain from telling her. But she was at the door to meet him and guessed something of the heart's burden from the staring eyes that saw not."

SAM Bowley sprawled over the editorial desk in the dusty office of the Fairholm Mercury, engaged in his regular Monday morning occupation. The weekly cycle of duties found Sam employed in turn as editor, advertising solicitor, compositor, pressman, delivery boy and collector. Circumstances fortuitously determined that the most dignified of these pursuits could be undertaken each week before the glory departed from his Sunday collar, and so at that particular moment he sat, shears in hand, clipping news items from the city dailies of the previous week to provide the staple for his current issue.

Sam's practiced eye paused in his rapid scanning of the pages at a warning issued by the mayor of Saskatoon, advising unemployed to keep away from his bailiwick, as in the future relief would only be granted to long-time residents. On the same page was a pathetic story of a widow who had fallen behind in her desperate effort to care for her little brood.

"Cruel place, the city," Sam reflected. "Those who are fighting a losing battle in the struggle for existence usually go to the city to finish it. That woman would have had a much better chance in the country."

Only last winter, with the aid of three reading notices in the Mercury, Sam had collected enough to carry the widow McNamara and her family through till spring. Farm life might be anxious enough in these hard times, but in the country one always has a roof over his head, and neighborliness carries moral obligations.

The editor's reverie was broken by the rattle of a dilapidated door-knob and a penetrating gust of October wind that blew the dried-up frame of Lawyer Rankin into his office. Twisting the upper half of his gangling body around in order to identify his visitor, Sam was surprised to note the unusually friendly smile on Ira Rankin's immobile visage. Made cautious by the observation, he emitted a luke-warm "Howdy."

"Fit, Sam," was the cheerful rejoinder. "Got a little news for you today. It's about the sale. Old Felton is clearing out. Selling everything. Gave us power of attorney to dispose

of every solitary thing on the place."

Ira paused and peered over the top of his spectacles at the editor, whose face registered a distinct change of temperature. Then he proceeded again more warily.

"Couldn't do anything else, Sam. The old man is getting more feeble all the time. He's only barely keeping up his interest, and some months not that. Be for their own good if we let the old people go now before their indebtedness mounts up to more'n what a sale will bring. You could just run a little reader, Sam, urging people to turn up at the sale. You know about what to put in. Tell 'em it's a chance to pick up some good cows, cheap. I'll see you get an ad. The money is good. It'll come out of the estate."

Indignation overflowed its bounds and the editor blazed forth hotly, "You'll get no free reader from me, Ira Rankin, and I don't want your dirty advertising. It's a low-down shame to sell that old couple out. They've only a few years to live and you could have left them on the place till the end came. The grandchildren are coming on fast enough to keep the work going as the old man slackens off. All you're going to succeed in doing is to put those old people, who have a string on the heart of everyone in the community, out on the street. You tell your client that if he doesn't cancel his foreclosure proceedings, it'll put an end to his loan business in these parts."

"Don't get so excited, Sam," entreated the lawyer, shifting into another pose. "You know a little about business, and you ought to know that mortgages are not extended on sentimental grounds. Besides, we are not cheating the old man. The residue of the estate will be turned over to him."

"Rot!" ejaculated the editor warmly. "You know that sandy quarter-section will never find a buyer in these hard times. You'll sell the rest of the property to satisfy your claim and there won't be a nickel for the old people after you blood-suckers are through."

Waving his long, rusty scissors dangerously close to Rankin's nose, Sam continued. "What do you want to

close him out for, anyway. His little herd is getting better every year. Got some nice, breedy little heifers now that will be worth real money, come better times. Your client stands as good a chance of liquidating ten years from now as he does today."

"That's for us to say," retorted the little man, his conciliatory mood rapidly vanishing under the editor's spirited attack.

"And it's for me to say that the Fairholm Mercury won't carry a line next week, or any week, to help you put over a rotten deal like this. Good day to you, Sir!"

But the lawyer knew his ground and was not to be so easily dismissed.

"You're just acting childish, Sam. You can refuse me a reader, of course. I think you'd be making a mistake to do so. That's your business. But let me tell you this; the law obliges me to advertise this sale, and, what's more, I'm going to advertise it in the Mercury whether you like it or not. I've got a little contract with you for fifty-two column inches to be run at any time during the next year. 'Steard of running a business card regularly, I'll take the whole space in your next issue and you'll print this bill of sale else find yourself with a breach of contract case to defend. Maybe after your temper has had a little while to cool off I'll give you a chance to apologize, and we'll take out a new contract for the business card. Maybe! We'll see. It depends on whether you're going to be reasonable, or whether you're going to act up over this sale. Think it over, Sam. Good morning."

...

The news of the forthcoming sale spread rapidly through the town. It was the main subject of conversation at the meeting of the Ladies' Aid on Tuesday afternoon. Rebecca Simpkins gave out the information as coming from a reliable source, that after the sale the dispossessed couple and their two young dependents were to live at Oliver Felton's.

Oliver, the sole surviving child of old Grandpa Felton, was weighted down with a numerous family and financial embarrassments of his own. He was one of those grey, unobtrusive men who ask for nothing more than to be unmolested. The small portion of his spirit which farming reverses had not stamped out had been completely effaced by a termagant wife, and Oliver was a slender reed for his parents to lean on in their extremity.

The second son, Ted, was a war sacrifice, and his young wife followed soon after in the influenza epidemic. Their two children had found refuge with the aging grand-parents, and Rebecca's gossip indicated that the old people intended to do everything in their power to keep possession of the boy and girl, in whose persons the unfolding promise of their own favorite son's life was being daily reenacted.

No one had any reason to doubt the accuracy of Rebecca's statement, first, because there was no alternative left to the old couple, and second because the informant was on the same telephone line as the people under discussion. But Sarah Hoskins, who could not bear to be outdone in the matter of dispensing news, felt it incumbent on her to make some sort of an amendment in order to reassert her time-honored reputation as a purveyor of the latest and most reliable local news.

"'Taint likely that'll be fer good," she declared, with a slow, negative shake of the head. "Mrs. Oliver told a woman I know very well, not a hundred miles from here, that she didn't know where she would be able to house them all. Anyway, Oliver's wife is such a cantankerous creature that the poor old lady will just pine away if she has to live under that roof. Old Grandpa knows it, too. I'll bet he'd rather go to the Old Folks' Home than to that shack-full of screeching wild-cats."

Several of the women present expressed a willingness to relieve the Feltons of Joan, the fourteen-year-old grand-daughter. Fourteen years marks the age of expertness in dish-washing, and Joan's well-known proficiency in general housework would make her invaluable to many of the women present, bowed down as they were with church and charitable responsibilities. But for Ted, her brother, there were no bidders. A boy of twelve is more of a liability than an asset in a town with a vigilant truant officer.

Wherever a little knot of farmers or townsmen gathered, the Felton sale was the principal topic. Feeling ran strong against the loan company because of its unreasonable determination to liquidate this loan. A subscription for the old people was talked of, but a succession of poor crops in the Fairholm district made ready cash a scarce article, and the idea was, therefore, soon abandoned.

...

Out on the Old Felton homestead the fortnight between the announcement and the sale, was spent in fitting livestock for the auction block, and in refurbishing equipment indoors and out. Grandpa Felton's puritanical conscience drove him to exertions far in excess of his physical strength, which drove him on in a task before which his heart bowed down in unuttered grief.

Scarcely a day passed without visits from three or four neighbors. Each in his own inarticulate way tried to pay

The Great Adventure

As farm people we have progressed a considerable distance along the trail, but as we go on wider and wider vistas open before us.

By IRENE PARLBY

SOME few years ago I wrote a little article for The Guide under the title, On The Trail to an Ideal, endeavoring to interpret some of the thoughts which were inspiring the farm people in their movement. Since that was written, we have progressed quite a considerable way along that trail, but ever as we go, wider and wider vistas are opened up before us. Each corner we turn, each obstacle we surmount, each hill we climb breathlessly, shows the need for further effort, a fresh girding of our loins, if we would follow our trail to the journey's end.

A few years ago we were only glimpsing the trail that led to co-operation. To-day we have very definitely set our feet upon that road, and have thrown ourselves into the great adventure of co-operative marketing of the various commodities we produce. All the pent-up energy and enthusiasm of years have been let loose on the organization of pools, for the selling of our products in a manner which will make a greater return to the producer.

Enthusiasm however, vitally important as it is for any new movement, is not enough. We must have careful building; the foundations must be well and truly laid; and sometimes it is well for each one of us to stop and ask ourselves, what contribution we are individually making, and to what extent we realize the full meaning of this thing we call co-operation.

A Mistake Commonly Made

In the first place do we make the mistake of looking upon co-operation as purely and fundamentally an economic movement? If we do we show at once that we have not very carefully studied its history, or thought more than superficially about it. Looking upon it in that light as simply an economic movement, do we again make the still further mistake of looking upon it as entirely a matter that concerns men alone?

During the last year or two I have listened to a good many people discussing the co-operative movement, and judging from these discussions, I have come to the conclusion that these two errors in thought are quite general among women as among men. And because of this I sense for the future considerable danger to the movement should our co-operative barque ever find itself on stormy seas.

We are sailing into oceans that have not been navigated for any great length of time; where the currents, the hidden rocks and shoals, are not very clearly charted. We need to be very sure that our compass is true, our rudder flawless, our crew most carefully chosen, our ship trim and taut, and in condition to ride any storm it may encounter on its venture into the unknown. Transforming our world from a competitive to a co-operative basis is a great adventure. No group of people can start out upon such an adventure without some inspiration, some ideal to bind them together.

At the present time many of the men on the farms, faced with the economic struggle of life, endeavoring to improve their condition through co-operative marketing, are apt to focus their attention almost entirely, on the dollars and cents side of the question. They have not stopped to study the philosophy of the movement, or to realize its inner meaning, and its power to transform a world. Few of them have perhaps even sensed the fact that there is an inner meaning, something deeper, greater, more fundamental, than the economic fact, that this method brings profits which have been leaking in other directions, into the channel where they rightfully belong.

Success Not Sufficient

That is a very important fact of course, meaning all that it does, in better homes for the farm, a higher standard of living, a general raising of conditions in rural communities. But even an economic fact as important and comforting as that, is not sufficiently powerful to hold any large aggregation

of human beings together, in times of difficulty and stress, such as most co-operative movements have to pass through from time to time.

When the band is playing, and the sun is shining, when the extra cents on the wheat, or the hogs, or the butter-fat as the case may be, are tumbling in; when a man can throw out his chest, and proudly boast to the poor foolish individualist, that he has received considerably more for his product than he who has stayed outside—everything is rosy. But if as might conceivably happen, the fellow on the outside on some occasion was able to turn the tables, and crow over the fellow on the inside, that this time he had pulled off a bigger price than the co-operator—what is likely to happen?

If the seed of co-operation has been sown on the stony ground of economics alone, it will wither up and die; in other words the man who has no deeper

phases of life, sex disqualification should be allowed to creep in. Men of course find it terribly difficult to slough off that superiority complex, which they have carried around with them for so many centuries; but the time is past when they can achieve the greatest good for society by continuing to use women as a kind of eternal Ladies Aid. Women are by nature greater co-operators than men. They have learnt how to serve and work with others in a hard school. They have built their homes upon those qualities of love, and service, and loyalty, which are the essence of co-operation; if they are wise mothers they have nourished those qualities in the hearts of their children, and they have a great contribution to make to the movement. Co-operation needs women; it needs their intuition, their idealism, their willingness to sacrifice their individual interest, their willingness to give service without thought of personal gain, all qualities which have been learnt through generations of voluntary effort for home and church and community.

Benjamin Kidd tells us in his book, The Science of Power, "that there is no practical or business people of the west, in which the

The Guide welcomes again one who, until a few years ago, was a frequent contributor to its columns—Hon. Irene Parlby, minister without portfolio in the U.F.A. government. Since 1921, when she was elected to the Alberta legislature, Mrs. Parlby has had very little time for writing, as the public work which she is called upon to do, in addition to the management of her own farm household, keeps her time fully occupied. She is the only woman member of the Alberta legislature and the only woman in Canada who holds a cabinet position.

In this timely article, Hon. Irene Parlby has struck a note of idealism which is sounded all too seldom by those who are most concerned with the success of co-operative marketing of farm products.

conception of co-operation than as a movement to bring in greater profits than he would otherwise receive, will be liable to fall by the wayside in his disappointment at its temporary failure to live up to his expectations.

Inner Meaning of Co-operation

And that is why I think that all those who are sincerely interested in the co-operative movement should be giving themselves to a study of its inner meaning.

Co-operation is not fundamentally an economic movement. It has its roots, in the things of the spirit; the soil in which it flourishes and grows into a mighty tree, is composed of love, service, loyalty, honor. These are all spiritual qualities and without them the co-operative movement can never reach its full development, can perhaps hardly hope to survive over any very great period of time. With these qualities as a foundation it can in time transform a world made hideous by the competitive system, into a democracy of hope, justice, happiness for all.

And because these spiritual qualities are the very essence of all true co-operation, and because these qualities are born in that institution which we call the home, there guarded and tenderly nourished by the wise mother who understands their divine purpose, I say with all the emphasis I can, that the home is the strongest ally which co-operation has; that the movement is neither an economic movement alone, nor a movement which concerns man alone.

It would be unfortunate if in co-operative work, as in so many other

this downright statement "that it is through the emotion of the ideal, and through this cause alone, that the collective will can be concentrated over long periods of time, to particular ends. It is through the emotion of the ideal, that any collective aims whatsoever that the organized imagination of a people may set before itself in civilization becomes possible of achievement, and that in an incredibly short time."

So embarking as we have on this great social and economic adventure of co-operation, it is to be hoped that men, and women both, will realize the necessity for using this powerful weapon of the ideal, in building up this concentrated will of the farm people, for collective effort in the organizing of the agricultural industry.

We are only at the beginning to day. Our imagination is not yet sensing the vast development that is possible. Few of us have even taken the trouble to read the interesting literature we already have, on the co-operative movement throughout the world. As a consequence we do not begin to realize the amazing extent to which it has established itself, and the power which it has displayed in certain countries in transforming the life of a people.

A Working Principle of Life

In the Old World people are living in co-operatively-built houses, running their own co-operative factories, flour mills, bakeries, banks and retail stores. In the little kingdom of Denmark, co-operation applied to agriculture and rural life, has turned a barren land and a poverty stricken people, into a prosperous, highly educated and intelligent community.

The Danes early recognized that co-operation was something more than a method of adjusting their economic ills, that it was a true principle of life, and

through the folk-schools which they organized—schools built not by the state, but built and controlled by the people themselves—they have put into practice the theory that education, instead of being a matter of text books, cramming of knowledge and examinations, should be a preparation for life.

In Ireland we have another example of how the co-operative movement was transforming the life of a people before war and revolution interrupted its work for a time. One might go on indefinitely, but the point I want to drive home is this, that co-operation in order to transform our life, from a competitive to a co-operative basis, must build its foundation on those qualities of the spirit, without which it can never reach its full fruition.

Generation after generation we have been breeding and

educating the competitive spirit into the people. Sections of human beings the world over, have been grouping for a better method, which will bring greater happiness, greater opportunity, greater justice, to the mass of mankind. Utopians for centuries have built up various kinds of dream worlds, none of which have ever materialized; but we are now beginning to realize that it power lies in our own hands, and our collective wills. We have to realize also that it is an evolutionary process, where progress may at times seem painfully slow. We must not give way however to impatience, but hold our torch high, and never allow its light to fail, that the goal at the end of the road may be kept clear before us, that our feet may not stumble, nor our spirit break before the Great Adventure is completed.



Hon. Irene Parlby

typical male in his inner heart, does not despise idealism, and all the characteristic emotion, upon which idealism rests." I think generally speaking he is right, although I thank God there are many exceptions to the rule, and it has amazed me many a time to find the response to an ideal which will sometimes come from men from whom you would least expect it. Of course "the gloomy Dean of St. Paul's" derides Kidd as an irrationalist, and scorns his theories, but, personally, I find more hope for the future, in the idealism of this author, irrational or otherwise, than from the caustic, and rather depressing rationalism of men like Dean Inge.

"It is not in the fighting male of the race, it is in woman that we have the future centre of power in civilization," Kidd says, and gives as his reason for

EASTER



Just as Hallowe'en means pumpkin to us, so in Berlin, Germany, Easter means pussywillows, and these street hawkers have laid aside their customary wares to catch the fleeting pfennigs.



The Canadian flapper may go to church on Easter morn just as demurely as her mother did of yore, but for her the symbol of the holiday comes in a round box, as on the right.



Might be the Titipoo town band or Galumphs from the Galapagos Isles, but the sign over the bar room door gives it all away. It is an Easter custom in the Tyrolese Alps for the band to dress up grotesquely and serenade the village in the manner of English carol singers at Xmas.



Roumanian peasants selling lambs as is their custom at Easter. The religious significance of it appears to be lost on the Turk with the fez meditating purchase.

You may think this is the place where the political wizards of the friendly republic produce Easter rabbits from shiny Easter lids. Guess again! Rolling eggs on the White House lawn is a time honored custom in Washington, D.C. This is part of the overflow crowd on the adjacent Capitol grounds.



THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization - Education - Co-operation

Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None

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Relief for Maritimes

The announcement by Premier King that the recommendations for the economic relief of the maritime provinces, made by the Duncan Commission, are to be accepted practically 100 per cent. by the government is hardly a surprise. Anyone familiar with conditions in the maritime provinces and the history of that part of Canada is fully aware of the handicaps under which they labor as a result of the fiscal and transportation policies of the Dominion since Confederation. Mr. King expresses a desire to go as far as possible in correcting the maritime situation in order to achieve the utmost national unity during this diamond jubilee year of Confederation. We imagine that he will find the representatives from nearly all parts of Canada in agreement with the proposal to provide tardy justice to the Eastern wing of the Dominion.

The increase in the subsidies will bring immediate relief to the three maritime treasuries; 20 per cent. reduction in freight rates should assist materially in the exchange of trade between the maritime provinces and central Canada; the establishment of coking plants will bring some relief to the maritime coal industry; the proposed harbor improvements will have some tendency to increase ocean shipping through maritime ports.

Two of the thorny problems in connection with maritime relief have been postponed for future consideration. The Tariff Advisory Board is to consider the question of the customs tariff on coal and coke, and the government is taking further time to consider the proposal to renew bounties on manufactured steel when Canadian coal is used in the process. These two questions will probably not come up for consideration during the present session.

Students of maritime conditions will feel inclined to agree with Mr. King's declaration that "To the defeat of the proposed reciprocity trade agreement (in 1911) more than to all other factors combined may be traced the causes of existing economic depression in the maritime provinces." That the maritime people should have voted so strongly against the reciprocity agreement of 1911, from which they had so much to gain and practically nothing to lose, is only understandable in the light of maritime political history, psychology and Imperial outlook. The maritime provinces through the reciprocity agreement would have had access to the world's greatest consuming market, lying right at their doors with cheap water communication, and until that market is again available to the maritime provinces and they proceed to take full advantage of it, maritime prosperity will never be fully achieved.

In his outline of the invitations for reciprocal trade at present on the Canadian Statute Books, Mr. King did not make a very direct approach to the question. If the American markets are really valuable to Canadian producers (of which there can be no doubt), the logical and businesslike method would be to endeavor to have those markets opened. If manufacturers were to adopt the attitude of our government it would mean that they would turn out a good

product, nail up on the door their price list and make no further effort to secure markets. Naturally their business wouldn't flourish and their markets would not extend. Canada will only secure reciprocal trade relations with the United States by proceeding actively in a businesslike manner.

It is unfortunate that the Duncan Commission saw fit to pass over the question of maritime union very lightly. Unquestionably if the three provinces were united with one central government there would be a very considerable economy result therefrom and an even greater increase in governmental efficiency. Furthermore, it would put the maritimes in a very much stronger position in the family of Confederation. Even as a united province the area would still be much less than any of the other Canadian provinces with a stationary population of about 1,000,000 people. To encourage maritime union it would pay the parliament of Canada to vote perhaps the entire amount of money necessary to construct a complete set of buildings at the new seat of the union government, the most central point for which has often been pointed out to be Sackville, New Brunswick.

Another Proposed Grab

The efforts of the Georgian Bay Canal Company to get its charter renewed looks at this distance like the biggest natural resources grab that has been attempted in Canada in recent years. Cloaked in a private bill and camouflaged as a canal charter, the right to water powers on the Ottawa River capable of developing a million horse-power is being sought. The charter was first granted 33 years ago and has been renewed no less than 13 times. The fourteenth application for an extension has, however, some significant features entirely lacking in former renewals. The Sifton interests it is alleged are now behind the company and the demand for electrical energy has reached a point where the water powers of the Ottawa system are urgently needed. The possibility of having these valuable resources handed over to private interests by the Dominion government just as they are becoming valuable is causing a stir in the East and both Quebec and Ontario are up in arms about it. In Ontario the Hydro Electric Commission, a great public ownership project, is ready to begin development, and in Quebec it is felt that the province's share to the power rights should be developed under provincial control.

The canal feature of the proposition is a joke. The canal would be little more than a ditch as far as carrying real ships is concerned and would, like the Trent Valley Canal, be chiefly useful for providing sinecures for lock keepers. The building and operation of canals is no business for private interests in any case. Under one directorate or another this concern has had a third of a century in which to implement its charter without digging a shovelful. Its charter, if the renewal is refused, will automatically expire on May 1. Parliament would be acting in the public interests by letting it die and turning the power rights over to Ontario and Quebec, both of which have shown commendable enterprise in the development of their water power resources.

Senate Mutilates Bill

Soldier settlers have no cause to rejoice at the Senate amendment to the Revaluation Bill. When the bill left the Commons it provided that in case the settler and the Soldier Settlement Board could not agree on the present day value of the settler's land, an appeal could be made to an arbitration committee. The committee would consist of the judge of the district or county court, who would be chairman; one member nomi-

nated by the settler and a third by the board. The decision of the committee would be final. In the discussion of the bill in the Commons, it was pointed out that the judges are well qualified to value the land in their districts owing to the number of foreclosures they have had to review in recent years. The other members of the committee would no doubt be there because they knew something concerning the value of the land in question.

The patriotic Senators, however, made short shrift of the arbitration idea. They struck out the arbitration clause and substituted one making the appeal to the exchequer court. Instead of having the matter settled locally by men familiar with local conditions and values the settler will have to appeal to a distant and unfamiliar tribunal, something which, in nine cases out of ten, he will hesitate to do. When the House was discussing the matter many of the members showed a sympathetic attitude toward the soldier settler and a first hand knowledge of his problems. The Senators were more solicitous regarding costs and uniformity of decisions than they were of the men who fought in France and are now putting up another heroic fight to get themselves established on the land. In amending the appeal clause of the bill the Senate furnished further evidence that the clauses of the B.N.A. Act which saddled Canada with the Senate as at present constituted are also in urgent need of amendment.

Ban on Verbosity

The torrential flow of eloquence in the House of Commons will be considerably curtailed by the new rules recently adopted. With the exception of the prime minister and the leader of the Opposition, upon whom no limits are imposed, and other exceptions of minor nature, the members of the Commons after the present session will be compelled to condense their remarks into a 40-minute limit. Probably as a rule the members of parliament speak less than 40 minutes, but there have always been a number of time-killers who could multiply words, clutter up the pages of Hansard, and waste the time of the House for an hour or more. One particular talking machine a few years ago captured a long distance record with a four-hour speech which might easily have been condensed into half an hour. The imposition of the 40-minute limit will encourage members to prepare their speeches in advance, to boil down their information, eliminate the bubbles and froth, and make the House of Commons more useful than it has been. Undoubtedly the new regulations will have a tendency to shorten the sessions and the business of the nation will be expedited thereby.

Slowly but steadily we progress towards sanity. When it was first proposed to limit the length of speeches in the House of Commons furious objections were raised. Now, however, it is an accomplished fact and we may rest assured that no party will disturb it. It is not very many years since a Conservative government at Ottawa introduced the closure by which any debate could arbitrarily be brought to a termination by the government and the famous all-night talking contests were forever abolished. The Liberal forces protested bitterly against such autocracy in a land of democracy, yet there is today no suggestion on the part of the Liberal government that the closure should be abolished. It is a proper and necessary instrument in every parliament and when wisely used it improves parliamentary government. The mere fact of the closure rule renders its use practically unnecessary.

If now parliament would proceed to bring the electoral system up-to-date by the inauguration of proportional representation

and the single transferrable vote, with full publicity for campaign fund contributions, still further improvements and economies would be effected. Those who believe in such reforms can well afford to continue their advocacy knowing well that sooner or later public opinion will force their acceptance.

Subsidizing Trade Routes

To implement the 1926 trade agreement with the West Indies, Canada has to provide certain ships of specified types, two of them with highly developed refrigeration machinery which cannot be procured in this country. When the agreement was ratified by parliament last June, it was not known just how these ships would be supplied. This winter, however, the government has had its shipping experts on the job and a bill is now before the House embodying, presumably, their ideas as to how the ships should be provided.

The ships are going to cost a lot of money. Shorn of all dispensable verbiage, the plan is for parliament to vote \$10,000,000 for capital outlay with the promise that if more is needed the consent of parliament will first be obtained. Five new ships will be built and two ships of the government merchant marine, the Canadian Forester and the Canadian Fisher, will be reconditioned. They have been reconditioned once already. When first built they were freighters, but in the reconditioning process passenger accommodation was added. Now they are to be reconditioned back again into freighters. When completed the fleet will plow the seas under the flag of the Canadian National Steamships Limited.

The debate on the ships centres around where they are to be built. Some members would have them all built in Canada, and have proved that there are shipyards enough in Halifax, Montreal and Vancouver to turn them out. The special refrigeration machinery required for shipping bananas can, they say, be bought in England and brought over in other ships and installed here. It is pointed out however, that ships can be built in Great Britain at a saving of 12 per cent., a matter of \$1,094,000. The government proposes the middle course of having three built in Canada and two in Britain.

As all are agreed that these ships will be operated at a considerable loss, and as the less the ships cost the smaller the loss that will have to be made up out of the taxpayer's pocket, it might not be a bad idea to have the whole five of them built by British concerns. When it comes to building ships they can turn them out cheaper than we can. When it comes to producing wheat, nickel, lumber and such things however, we can hold our own against all comers. Why not direct our energies more to doing the things we can do best?

Publicity Brings Purity

The political scandal in England arising out of the sale of titles for campaign fund purposes has become so serious that a bill was introduced in the British House of Commons on March 8, to prohibit the traffic in titles. The bill was introduced and supported by Labor members. In view of the fact that both the Liberal and Conservative parties have raised a goodly portion of their funds by the sale of titles, it is easy to understand that the bill will never become law. Furthermore no law enacted for such a purpose could be made effective as it would hardly ever be possible to prove the direct relationship between the campaign fund contribution and the bestowal of the title. And then again it is pretty hard to make people honest by legislation.

The situation in England has a bearing upon the campaign fund question in Canada. Both our old parties have been raising a goodly portion of their campaign funds from the liquor interests. Just recently in the customs enquiry there doesn't seem to be quite so much effort to probe into the campaign fund feature of the case. But enough has already been disclosed to demonstrate that the party managers drew a lot of their campaign funds from the liquor interests.

The need both in Great Britain and Canada is for legislation that will give the utmost publicity to campaign fund contributions both before and after elections. Election campaigns must be financed and there is a legitimate use for reasonable sized campaign funds and there are also legitimate sources from which to draw such funds. Let the light of publicity be turned upon all political campaign funds and public opinion will very rapidly correct the evils which have had a very profound effect in lowering the standards of our public life.

In addition to having full publicity for campaign funds we believe that there is a certain portion of the election expenses of all candidates which could properly be borne by the state. At the present time a wealthy candidate has many obvious advantages over his less affluent opponent. Also a candidate who stands in well with his own party machine can always expect to receive a portion of his election expenses from the central fund contributed by the liquor interests, etc. The independent candidate must rely upon his own resources, generally very scanty, or upon contributions from those who believe in the cause which he supports.

Freedom from the influence of campaign funds would tend in a marked degree to increase the independence of parliament, one of the highest considerations in any democratic country. With proper safeguards every candidate nominated should be enabled to put his case before the electors at the expense of the state. It is only a matter of time and probably not a very long time until this principle will be recognized throughout Canada. It will cheapen the cost of elections, raise the standard of public life and make our parliament more truly a mirror of the nation than it is today.

National Railways Improving

The annual report of the Canadian National Railways, presented to the House of Commons on March 23, is even more satisfactory than the preliminary announcement issued in January. The actual net operating profit is shown to be \$48,225,029, rather than \$46,400,000 as announced previously. As a result of the year's operations the net revenue of the National system will meet all the interest charges due to the public and leave a surplus of approximately \$3,000,000 to be turned into the federal treasury as a payment upon the interest of government loans. This is the first year since the National system was taken over by the government, that parliament has not found it necessary to vote a large sum of money to make up the shortage. Thus the predictions of Sir Henry Thornton and other believers in the National system are being abundantly fulfilled.

It is a rather striking commentary upon the efficiency of the National system to note that there has been an increase of nearly \$22,000,000 in the gross earnings while the transportation expenses have increased by only \$1,000,000. This has been due to cutting down duplications, eliminating wastes and bringing about more effective consolidations as well as to greater efficiency in the operating staff. It could hardly be expected that the same ratio of improvement could be continued although there will no doubt be steady improvement in the financial statement.

It is pointed out in the report that the mileage of the National system during the year was increased by 193 miles and that further increases are being undertaken. The average number of employees on the system was 102,653 and the pay-roll amounted to \$152,653,720. An interesting computation shows that for each dollar expended by the National, 60 cents went into the pay-roll, 11 cents for fuel and 29 cents for materials and other expenses.

Now that the National system has risen from the slough of despond, it is time that the government should begin to treat it on a business basis. For many reasons the National system is greatly over capitalized. It is not fair to load upon the system all the political errors of past history. It should be capitalized at a fair valuation which many competent persons have suggested should be in the neighborhood of \$1,000,000,000. The balance of the debt which is now chalked up against the National should be taken over into the National Debt of the country and proper provision made for its retirement. The railway system could then be regarded as a business asset and expected to carry all the charges against it and be brought up to a position where it would make a reasonable return to its shareholders who are the people of the Dominion.

Higher Statesmanship

Only a few years ago millions of dollars were poured out to construct the National Transcontinental Railway through Northern Ontario, down across the Quebec bridge to tide water in the maritime provinces. It was to build up a great all-Canadian highway over which our western products were to be hauled at low rates to Quebec harbor in the summer and right through to maritime ports in winter. Huge sums of money were spent in preparing Quebec harbor for the heavy traffic which would develop over this new all-Canadian highway. The story sounded like one of the chapters in Arabian Nights, but it was declared to be a perfectly practicable and feasible proposition. The road was completed and the new low rates were put into effect and the flow of grain started. Just as soon, however, as it was moving nicely the higher statesmanship which directs the destinies of Canada in mysterious and wonderful ways clapped on higher freight rates and the big plans for Quebec harbor and maritime tide water went overboard. Now we have the railway, the harbor and the tide water equipment only fractionally in use, and an enormous annual bill for interest on the money expended. No wonder that visitors from foreign lands tell us we are a wonderful people. We are.

Protection has ardent supporters in the central provinces of Canada, but they are all free traders when it comes to coal. Central Canada has no coal. A high tariff on coal would put Nova Scotia and Alberta coal into use in Quebec and Ontario factories, but it would raise the cost of production. Woodrow Wilson truly said that tariff is a local issue.

Premier King announces that there will be a provincial conference before the next session of parliament to consider the question of subsidies and some phases of the Imperial Conference report. We don't seem to recall that Premier King is going to bring the question of Senate reform before this provincial conference. We are sorry to note that Mr. King is not nearly so ardent on the matter of Senate reform as he used to be. We fancy it must be due to the fact that nature is steadily gathering home the aged Tory senators and that their places are being filled by young and husky Liberals of the long-lived type.

The Men of Kildonan

What Has Gone Before

After a series of heartless evictions for non-payment of rent, the inhabitants of the parish of Kildonan in the Scottish shire of Sutherland, accept the offer of a home in the wilderness from the Earl of Selkirk, who has visionary dreams of a colony on the banks of the Red River. The hostile hand of the fur trading company, which looks on this land as its special preserve, makes itself apparent before the settlers embark, but Miles Macdonell, the Earl's agent, displays a fine capacity for leadership. For Donald Stewart, the port of embarkation has nothing but bitter memories, for here he was surprised by Bessie Sutherland, his true love, in a meaningless display of affection for an ensnaring coquette. A more serious misfortune is the outbreak of ship's fever which causes the death of Ewen Stewart, Donald's father, and one of the stoutest hearts among the pioneers.

CHAPTER VI

The Landing at Fort Churchill

THE mouth of a powerful, mud-carrying river lay fair in the ship's path, and there was a stir of glad some excitement as Miles Macdonell, a telescope in his hands, came running forward to where the peering emigrants crowded at the bulwarks. Training his glass on the still obscure shore-line, the agent gave utterance to the one word,—"Churchill!" and turned to face the scowling ship's master.

"I'd swear by the soul of my grandfather that you're sticking the ship's nose up the Churchill River, Captain Turner," exclaimed the Earl's man, his voice sharp with suspicion. "Yon's Cape Merry on the left, where the Indians were drowned two years ago,—and if that's not Esquimaux Point over to the right yonder, I've never laid eyes on it. I can see the ruins of Fort Prince of Wales as plainly as I see the nose on your face."

"'Tis Churchill River, sure enough, Captain Macdonell," replied the ship's captain in a surely and combative tone.

"And might I be asking what this ship's doing in this part of the Bay?" queried the agent, his eyes narrowing. "My instructions were to put the colonists ashore at York Factory, and well you know it. The Earl never so much as mentioned the name of Fort Churchill."

"Nor did he mention that this ship would be rotten with fever," retorted Captain Turner, showing the whites of his eyes unpleasantly. "Here I am, with my ship half manned and ice forming in the Bay. Harken to the pumps! I'm for Glasgow, if my timbers will hold together. All I can do is put you ashore at Churchill."

"You cannot do this thing," cried the Earl's agent. "Half the colonists are lying on their backs, as you see. The place for them is York, where they can get roofs over their heads and sound victuals in their bellies."

"They can do as well here, Captain Macdonell, and well you know it," retorted the Master of *The Prince of Wales* stubbornly. "I tell you there's bad sailing between here and Fort York, and I'll not take a leaky ship down the coast at this season of the year. 'Tis too much to ask of any sailor. My ship comes first, Captain Macdonell. I stand by that. I take my ship out and I bring my ship home, and that's the first task of a sailor."

Miles Macdonell pondered the edict a moment or two, biting his lips and breathing hard through his nose.

"This is a notable mess you have landed us into, Captain Turner," he said at last, "and I hope you're made to smart for your inhuman stubbornness. But I know where my authority begins—and ends. The ship is in your hands and, God willing, it must sail according to your bidding. No man can gainsay that, and it's not me that would be trying. I know my place, and my place is with the colonists, come what may. Throw us on the rocks overboard, and what I can do will be done. But I tell you, sir, it's murder, and the Earl

"I'll go no further," Elspeth MacBeath cried out. But Miles Macdonell was wondrous gentle with that quaint coaxing way of his.

of Selkirk will have something to say about it in good time."

The master of *The Prince of Wales* made no reply, and walked away, his hands clasped behind his back. His final argument came home to us as *The Prince of Wales*, under his savage orderings, headed definitely for Fort Churchill. Presently the ship was in the muddy current of the Churchill River,—between Cape Merry and Esquimaux Point. Here the river was narrow, and surely of great depth,—for further inland we could see where it widened out into a great harbor. On Esquimaux Point, no more than forty yards from the river bank, stood the bastioned ruins of Fort Prince of Wales, erected in the year 1733, and as I gazed at its massive rampart, I could not but ruminate soberly upon the notable daring and enterprise of the men who had planted the stately flag of the Company in this desolate spot. Slowly we sailed past these speaking ruins, and so into the expansion of the river. Here, well out from shore, we came to anchor, and Captain Turner and the agent went ashore in a jolly-boat and proceeded to the new Fort. In less than an hour they returned to the ship.

Once aboard, Miles Macdonell came over to where we emigrants stood,—for all of us that were able to move were on deck, eager to taste the land air in our nostrils, and gazing longingly at the substantial buildings of Fort Churchill. Looking worried about the eyes, the Earl's man announced that we would leave the ship without delay. Whereat, every man that could walk brought his gear on deck, and this done, the sick were carried on deck. Meantime the anchors were weighed and canvas set to the wind, and presently the ship, tacking prettily, slid in to the appointed landing place,—near to the mouth of Sloop's Cove. The able-bodied were soon stretching their legs on the rocks, and at last and long the feeble and the helpless ones were sitting or lying among the jumble of gear that was scattered over the great flat rocks of Sloop's Cove.

No sooner was the last fever victim ashore, however, than the anchors were once more weighed, and before our amazed eyes *The Prince of Wales* drifted

rapidly away. True enough, we on the rocks were right glad to be parted with the ship, but pestiferous prison though it was,

it was yet the sole remaining link with Scotland, and we had thought to part with it with leisurely decorum. But in ten minutes *The Prince of Wales* was well down the Churchill, scudding seaward as if glad to be rid of its troublesome cargo.

James Sutherland sought out Miles Macdonell. "I would have been better, Captain Macdonell," said the catechist civilly, "if the ship had discharged us nearer the Fort overby."

The agent gave a wild, mirthless laugh, and stood staring after the departing ship.

"*Mallachd ort* (curses on thee)!" he cried, shaking his clenched fist at the fast-disappearing ship. "May the bottom drop out of your foul tub. Coward and cheat. *Mallachd ort*!"

He turned quickly to face the wondering catechist, and there was a wild look in his eye.

"Can it be that you have not guessed the truth yet, Sutherland?" he cried. "There is no accommodation for us over-by, and little enough food. We cannot expose the Fort people to this plague that is still with us. That would be madness. Here we must stay till we can build roofs over our heads, and may God help us."

The agent's words reached the ears of the waiting colonists, and men came crowding about him, all asking the same question.

"It's as I say, men," cried the agent unsteadily, and noting the dreadful effect of his words he took command of himself and called the elders of our party aside for a consultation. Presently they joined us again, and with a show of cheerfulness set us to the preparation of a camp.

It were better for me, I am thinking, to pass lightly over the tragedy that was enacted on the rocks of Sloop's Cove. It comes back to my mind like a foul dream of the night,—a deeply buried memory that I am not minded to stir. Despite the forced cheerfulness of Miles Macdonell and the leaders of the colonists upon whom he leaned so heavily in the first black hours of our isolation, we were soon disillusioned. We were not able to procure enough tents, and the numerous sick lay on the bare rocks, chilled to the marrow by the cold, searching winds that came over the bleak marshes. The convalescent were so feeble and emaciated that they were scarce able to attend to their own needs.

Our food consisted of erratic supplies of oatmeal, dried partridges, and peas that were infested with worms. So, what with the lack of warming food, and exposure to the bitter night winds, many of the able-bodied men and women fell victims to a recrudescence of the fever. Death laid siege to the miserable encampment, and such was the extremity of our sufferings that strong men and brave women broke under the strain, and prayed for the miracle that ends all earthly troubles.

I, Donald Stewart, saw and heard these things. And something else, too, I saw. I have a vision of a maid going about among the sufferers, in defatigable and unafraid. There are old men hereabouts who say that a strange light played about her head as she moved among the sick at night. I saw nothing of that, but I testify to the spirit of Bessie Sutherland, which was of a quality transcending all that is human. Not until

By
J. H. McCULLOCH

the fever and suffering had abated did her spirit falter. She swooned away then, and for a night and a day lay as one dead. Then, to the great relief of all, she came out of her trance, smiling and refreshed as if waking from a deep sleep. Whereupon our leaders devoted themselves to the pressing problem of providing us with proper winter quarters, for now the autumn was well advanced, and the air had a wintry tang in it, especially after sundown. Clearly we could not stay on the sterile rocks of Sloop's Cove, nor anywhere in the environs of Fort Churchill, for the country thereabouts was barren and exposed. It was finally decided that we should move to where the primeval forest met the destitute gravel ridges of the coast, a journey of fifteen miles across the muskeg.

Three of the most vigorous men of our party, MacCallum Mhor, Angus MacKay, and John Bruce, were sent ahead to locate a site for the winter camp. The remainder gathered up their gear, and led by Miles Macdonell, set out across the muskeg. That was the last I saw of Sloop's Cove, and I am not wishful to set eyes on it again. Yet is there hallowed ground there, marked at the time by a rude slab of wood, on which was the following inscription:

SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF

John Sutherland, of Kildonan, died here 2nd September, 1813, aged 50 yrs.

also

Christine Gunn, of Kildonan, died here 20th September, 1813, aged 50 yrs.

also

Donald Bannerman, of Kildonan, died here 24th September, 1813, aged 50 yrs.

also

George McDonald, of Borobal, died here 1st September, 1813, aged 48 yrs.

also

Betsy Sutherland, of Auchraich, died here 26th September, 1813, aged 18 yrs.

also

Christian Bannerman, of Kildonan, died here 30th August, 1813, aged 17 yrs.

also

John Bannerman, of Kildonan, died here 3rd September, 1813, aged 19 yrs.

also

Ewen Stewart, of Appin, aged 54 yrs.; Hugh McDonald, of Inverness, aged 27 yrs.; William Sutherland, of Kildonan, aged 19 yrs.; Catherine Gunn, of Borobal, aged 20 yrs. (who died at sea).

CHAPTER VII

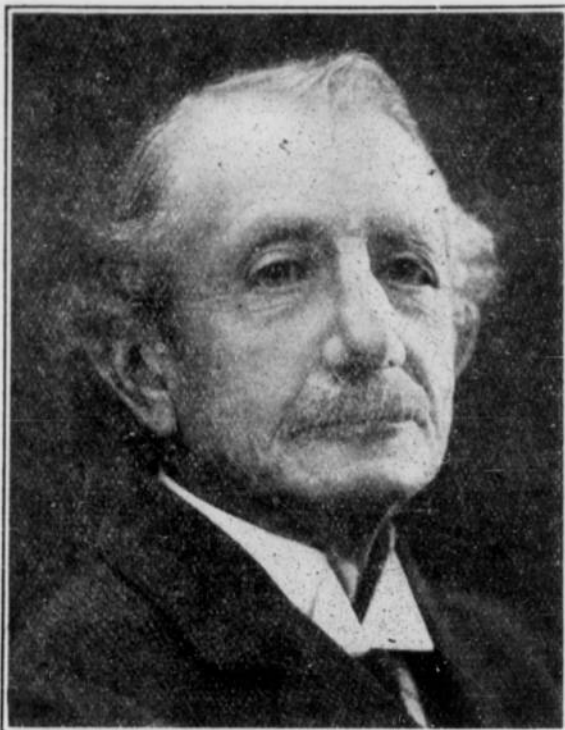
Lost in the Muskeg

From the rocks of Sloop's Cove we stepped abruptly into a marshy wilderness. The boulders became smaller and scarcer as we moved forward, and the deepening growth of marsh plants gave one the sensation of moving forward into a depression. The gravel ridges

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Our Veteran Magistrate

Go to Winnipeg's police court of a morning where you will see a kindly, old magistrate, the son of the great Sir John A. Macdonald, weighing youthful folly and hardened vice in the scales. That is the role in which the present generation knows Sir Hugh. But old timers recollect how that frame, now frail with age, rode triumphantly through some of the fiercest electioneering campaigns, ever fought in western Canada.



Sir Hugh John Macdonald

Or again; view the impressive military parades staged by the Winnipeg Garrison every year to commemorate the heroism of those fallen in the Great War, and you will see, in a place of honor at the head of the procession, the little magistrate dressed in the regimentals of another day. Prof. W. T. Allison recalls those days in this little sketch, which is a rare blend of affectionate intimacy and historical impartiality.

NEWSPAPER reports of the congratulations showered upon Sir Hugh John Macdonald on his seventy-seventh birthday, March 13, remind us that in this eminent son of an illustrious father—the great John A.—Winnipeg has a citizen who has richly earned the honors of old age by the readiness with which he has taken the field in national and party crises. Few Canadian youths of Sir Hugh John's generation saw as much of frontier military service. Fewer still have fought the arduous election campaigns to which party loyalty called him. None have surpassed the long and honorable record of service on the bench, to which he is still adding in the closing years of his active life.

When the average man passes his seventieth milestone, his vital spirits are apt to fail, his natural force tends to decline, and in consequence his personality usually lacks something of that radiance which is diffused in life's prime or late afternoon. At seventy-seven, however, Sir Hugh Macdonald's personal magnetism is what it has ever been, a gracious influence as potent in charm as when he was forty or fifty; alert and vivacious, his Celtic fire still glows in conversation, and when he is on the bench he is keenly observant and his memory for cases that have come before him is astonishing.

Ideals Unshaken

When a magistrate has been able to sit for sixteen years in the grimy atmosphere of the police court and still retains his faith even in the leas of humanity, we might expect that he would have built up a reputation for fairness, and would be found inclining to the side of mercy in delivering his judgments. And this is true of Sir Hugh John Macdonald. No one in this country could quote with greater sincerity than he, Shakespeare's immortal passage beginning, "The quality of mercy is not strained." And Sir Hugh's merciful character as a magistrate is seen first of all in his general attitude to the accused person who stands before his bar of justice. He is always courteous and patient. R. B. Graham, K.C., the able crown prosecutor, who has arraigned prisoners before Sir Hugh for almost as many years as the former has been magistrate, is my authority for the statement that he has never heard him say anything that could even approach discourtesy or harshness. Unlike many magistrates, Sir Hugh does not attempt to be witty at the expense of the prisoner. More than that, he never indulges in sarcasm when he must often be tired of the discursiveness of lawyers young and old. He listens to everyone—the prisoner, the police constable or detective, that has made the arrest, the witnesses and the lawyers with the utmost patience. His manner is specially reassuring to nervous witnesses; he is of so hospitable a nature that it would almost seem as if he wished to make them feel at home in telling their story, even if a lawyer for the prosecution or for the defence is waiting to pounce upon them as palterers with the truth. They look up at the kindly gentleman on the bench, receive a reassuring nod, perhaps a smile, and gather strength to say what they have to say.

To quote my friend, Mr. Graham, once more, "Sir Hugh never gives a snap judgment. He reserves his decision in every case that presents difficulty. He likes to think it over for a day or so, perhaps to read up the authorities on this or that point. And he does all this, not because he is a worshipper of technicalities, but because of his desire to render a decision that will do justice to the accused. Sir Hugh's judgment on points of law is sound, but when he determines that by hewing closely to the letter of the law, he will be doing an injustice, the law has to go by the board."

So much for Sir Hugh John Macdonald's career as a police magistrate. Let us now review the earlier reaches of his long and distinguished life. He was born in Kingston, on March 13, 1850, in what must have been for his father a period of gloom. Several months before, John A. Macdonald, who had now been six years in the parliament of Upper Canada, as member for Kingston, was made a member of the cabinet, but in 1849, although the government was defeated, he himself was re-elected. The loss of his cabinet position, however, was only a temporary set-back, and his disappointment was almost forgotten in the joy with which he welcomed the birth of his son, who reminded him so much of his first boy, John Alexander, who had died two years before.

The Student Turns Soldier

Hugh John had a happy childhood, except for one great sorrow, the loss of his mother, when he was eight years of age. At the time of his mother's death, the family was living in Toronto, where the father practiced law and took a prominent part in parliament. Hugh John was taken to Kingston and cared for by his aunt, who was the wife of Prof. Williamson, of Queen's College. It was at this institution that in due time he began his arts course. It was interrupted, however, by a dramatic event, the threatened invasion of Canada by the Fenians. Together with many of the college students, Hugh John, now a lad of sixteen, volunteered to defend his country. His regiment was sent to Cornwall, and there he drilled and paraded while his officers kept a sharp look-out for any flotilla of Fenians from across the lake. There was an engagement at Ridgeway, where the Fenians were easily defeated; the invaders also crossed our eastern frontier, only to be repelled by the Hochelaga Voltigeurs. But the force of Fenians at Malone, opposite Cornwall, prudently resolved not to cross the

lake to fight the Canadian force, three thousand strong. The raid caused much anxiety in Canada because it was feared that many thousands of Irish veterans of the Civil War might be induced to take up arms and general relief was felt when it crumpled and broke before the prompt measures for defence taken by the Canadian authorities.

No doubt the young student of Queen's and his comrades were disappointed that they had no opportunity to experience the thrill of battle. But three years later, Hugh John, who in the meantime had taken his last two years at Toronto University, had obtained his B.A. degree, and had begun the study of law, rushed to the colors once more. This time the call for armed help came from the Red River settlement, where Louis Riel had placed himself at the head of disaffected half-breeds and Indians, and had set up "the provisional government." As ensign in the sixth company of the Ontario Rifles, the eager young warrior was a member of Colonel Wolseley's Red River Expedition.

With Wolseley's Expedition

Although there was much heavy toil in that Odyssey through the wilderness from the head of the lakes to Fort Garry, the young law student was then only twenty years of age, athletic in frame, rejoicing in his strength, and even the hard work on the portages along the Winnipeg River failed to rob him of the impression that he was having a most enjoyable holiday. He still recalls the beauty of that journey along the winding waterway which for a century and more had been the romantic pathway of explorers, fur traders and voyageurs to the great west. Speaking of the scenic glories of that summer land of lake and river, Sir Hugh assured the writer that the story of the Red River Expedition in Sir William Butler's narrative, *The Great Lone Land*, is the last word on the subject, a most artistic and at the same time faithful treatment of the theme.

He came to know Butler very well. This young Irish officer had been sent by Wolseley to the Red River country, via the St. Paul and St. Cloud route, to pick up any information that might be useful to the leader of the expedition. Butler eluded Riel's agents at the border, gave the sentries the slip before the steamboat reached the rebel headquarters at Fort Garry, and by good luck got through the lines and arrived at the lower fort in safety. The next day, when Riel sent him an invitation to visit him, he was plucky enough to

do so. He was allowed to depart unharmed and immediately set out in a canoe, manned by three Indians, to meet the expedition. Ascending the Winnipeg River, and, crossing the Lake of the Woods, he met the brigade of boats which carried the main body of the expedition. He proceeded with them to Portage-du-Rat, as Kenora was then called, and there conferred with Wolseley when the latter arrived a day or two later.

Disappointment awaited Sir Hugh, Capt. Butler, and every eager soldier of the 350 who made such heroic exertions to reach Fort Garry. When they tramped through mud and rain to Riel's stronghold, they found that the dictator and his colleague, O'Donoghue, had fled, leaving their breakfast on the table. But although Riel and his associates escaped across the border and the soldiers from Ontario found no foe to give them the satisfaction of even a skirmish, the object of the expedition was accomplished. In the short time spent in the Red River settlement, the Toronto law student might have formed a party and gone several days travel westward over the prairie to have a look at the buffalo which were still fairly numerous in 1870, but he failed to do so, and regrets today that he missed the opportunity, for by the time he returned to the West the buffalo had practically disappeared. The only hunting in which he indulged while on the banks of the Red River was to visit what is now called Armstrong's Point where wild pigeons were said to be plentiful. He managed to shoot one pigeon!

Fought at Fish Creek

But having once drunk the water of the Red River, Ensign Macdonald, who went East with the expedition in September, was fated to return to the West. In his thirty-second year he began the practice of law in Winnipeg. Scarcely had he established himself, when his martial ardor was again aroused. This time, in the second Riel rising, usually called by historians the North-West Rebellion, there was real fighting, and as a participant in the battle of Fish Creek, Hugh John Macdonald received his baptism of fire. Looking back to the campaign of 1885, Sir Hugh remembers how piercingly cold it was sleeping in tents on raw spring nights. It was a late spring that year and the weather remained unseasonably and obstinately cold. He went out as Lieutenant in the 90th Battalion Winnipeg Rifles, a regiment, by the way, which he was instrumental in organizing. The request from Winnipeg that the Militia Department should authorize the raising of this force was pigeon-holed, and it was Hugh John's appeal to his father, then premier, that brought instant results.

During the rebellion the naval brigade had charge of the craft on the Saskatchewan River. One of the steamboats, the "Northcoote," was ordered to drop down the river abreast of Batoche, there to make a diversion in favor of the troops during the proposed attack on the village. Lieutenant Macdonald, had been sent on board this boat because he was suffering from a slight attack of erysipelas and could find better accommodation there. The

"Northcote" had a hot time on her trip to Batoche. Opposite her objective, she ran into a ferry cable across the river. This collision swept down the smoke-stacks and the steam whistle and injured the pilot-house. At this time Lieut. Macdonald was down below, where he and the soldiers on board were busy firing at unseen marksmen who kept up a sharp fusillade from both sides of the river. They heard the heavy crash above and imagined that part of the upper deck had been carried away. The loss of the smoke-stacks made the captain of the boat very timid about returning up the river. He thought that the vessel would catch fire. The steersman also objected to go into the ruined pilot-house, for he felt sure he would be picked off by a Riel sharpshooter. A carpenter attempted to put the wheel-house into a state of defence but he was shot in the foot and was forced to go below. Finally it was decided to anchor for the night. All night long the rebels continued to fire on the boat from both banks, and in the morning made a determined but unsuccessful attempt to capture her. After other interesting adventures, the men on the "Northcote" arrived at Batoche just too late to engage in the charge on the enemy.

Enters Politics

Returning to Winnipeg with the rank of captain, Hugh John Macdonald was destined henceforth to fight only in political campaigns. He would not have been the son of his father if he had not been a strong Conservative, and an expert in handling public questions. It was not, however, until 1891, when he was in his forty-first year, that Hugh John yielded to repeated urgings of his friends that he should follow his father's example and go into politics. The federal election campaign of that year was the great struggle in which Sir John A. opposed the policy of protection to the Liberal policy of negotiating with the United States "upon the basis of the most extended reciprocal freedom of trade between Canada and the United States in manufactured as well as natural products." Feeling ran very high in all parts of Canada during that hotly contested election and in Winnipeg there were exciting scenes and strenuous oratory. A peculiar feature of the campaign in this city was the fact that Hugh John Macdonald ran against one of his most intimate friends, Isaac Campbell. Those were the days of inuendoes and roorbacks, of revilings and mud-slinging, but whatever their followers practiced in the line of personal abuse, the principals in the Winnipeg contest, by virtue of the fact, first, that they were close personal friends and, second, that they remained gentlemen even when party passion raged, allowed nothing to disturb their relationship of mutual confidence and good will. The result of the voting gave Hugh John a majority of 509.

A Dramatic Presentation

When Hugh John Macdonald went to Ottawa to take his seat in the House of Commons, on April 29, 1891, the first ceremony observed was the taking of the oath and the signing of the roll on the part of the new members. When Hugh John Macdonald's turn arrived, a most interesting scene took place. His father, who for so many years had been premier of Canada, made a dramatic entrance into the chamber with his arm in that of his son, and the two men walked side by side to the table of Sir John Bourinot, the clerk of the House. A roar of applause went up from the Conservative side of the House in which the Liberal members wholeheartedly joined, for Sir John A. was admired even by his enemies. Every person in the crowded gallery, every member on the floor below was affected by the visible love and pride with which the old statesman sponsored his only son as a welcome addition to the Conservative ranks. It was a moment big with emotion and no one present failed to recall it when, only a month later, on the night of June 6, 1891, Sir John A. Macdonald went down to death at a call sudden and unforeseen. It must have been a consolation to him that during those last days,

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Game to the Core

Some hunters speak disrespectfully of coyotes as sneak-thieves and nothing more. Thos. A. Gould has caught over a 100 and has come to have a high regard for their courage when put to it. This is the story of his most thrilling chase.



Wariness is the first law of existence with the coyote, and for that reason he is the hardest of the fur-bearers to lure into a trap.

I HAVE trapped nearly all kinds of fur-bearing animals but I think the most exciting is in trapping the coyote. I well remember one time of an exciting chase an old dog coyote led me. I had made a set of three traps a week previous, to try and catch this old fellow. He was sly as well as an old timer. I knew he was no young animal from his methods of digging up traps. He seemed, nearly always, to know where a trap was set. So this time I employed a different idea to try for him. We had been killing some turkeys, so I took a handful of tail feathers and stuck them in a snow drift near his runway and carefully set my three traps between them and his runway.

The third morning I came along and saw where he had made a visit. He saw the feathers, but had at once become suspicious of them and instead of going up and investigating the feathers, he made a circle away from them and had a spot tramped down in the snow. I suppose he thought the situation over and decided it was a trap set for him as he had moved on his way.

An Elaborate Ruse

I thought to myself that he would be along this way again before long and I'd add a little more to the experiment. I went home and hunted up three more traps. I also brought along with me a foot of a coyote which I had caught before. These, with my three other traps, I set carefully in the circle he had made before and after brushing all over with light snow, I took the coyote's foot and gently made imprints of the foot on and around the traps, and after brushing out my own tracks went home.

Two days later after making my rounds on horseback I saw at once that there had been something doing, as the set was all mussed up, and the traps were gone with the clog. There was a small bluff about a quarter of a mile away and I was sure he would make for there. After following his circling drag marks for a while it led me to the bluff. I was almost certain he would be tangled up there waiting for me.

When I came upon him I saw he was in a trap and as I always carry a .22 rifle with me I jumped off my horse and led him to a tree, looping the lines over a branch until I had dispatched Mr. Coyote. When I returned with the rifle and the coyote saw me on foot, he became wild with fear and jumped around so that I could not get in a shot. I stepped to one side to get a better view and at that moment he broke loose from the trap. I just had time to get a shot at him as he disappeared from view. I could tell from the sound of the bullet that I had hit him, but I did not know where. I

hastily went to put another shell in the barrel but I found the magazine empty, so my rifle was useless for further work. I quickly took a look at the trap and found that he had been caught only by one toe which he had left in the trap.

I got my horse and followed his tracks. Soon I saw by the way he dragged one of his legs through the snow that I had broken it. After a quarter of a mile run I caught up with him, but he was still going good. I found out by the way he was traveling that he had been caught by the front right toe and I had broken the hind leg of the same side. I soon had him running in a circle so that I could head him toward home.

The chase went on for about three miles, when I could see he was losing ground. My horse was also getting winded. I did not know yet how I could kill him when I should outrun him. At last he went under a wire fence and I thought now he will have a chance to gain on me.

Close Quarters

As I jumped off to loosen the wire to head my horse over I was surprised to see the coyote stop and lay down. Now thought I, he must be pretty well winded or he would keep on going. I could see he had been losing quite a little blood and I surmised he must be getting weak. He lay there until I mounted my horse again, starting up on the instant I did. We were both getting so that we were going about half speed.

After running about one mile further I was near enough to Mr. Coyote to turn him about. As I came through the fence I managed to get a piece of fence picket. My horse was rather shy of going close enough for me to get in a knockout blow. I decided to try



And when they put him on the scales he tipped the beam at 71 pounds.

some leg work, so, jumping off, I started off to get him on foot. But, although he was about done he could keep just out of my reach. I kept chasing him around the horse so as not to be too far away. He got so that when I went around one side he would go on the other side of the horse. I saw I was losing ground that way and also tiring myself out. So once more mounted my horse.

The short rest he had had gave him better wind. After about ten minutes more of chasing, my horse seemed to know now that I wanted to catch him, and at last I got the horse close enough to get in a stunning blow. I then dismounted and finished him. After lifting him on the horse I could tell he was no small coyote. I weighed him when I got home and he weighed 71 pounds. I have caught over a hundred coyotes but he was the largest one of this tribe I ever caught.

A Suggestion from the Past

By Prof. J. G. Rayner, director of Agricultural Extension,
University of Saskatchewan

AT this season of the year when the agricultural societies of the West are making plans for exhibitions and other activities for 1927, it is well that some thought should be given to the nature of the prizes to be offered. The practice in this matter varies considerably and cash, prize cards, ribbons, medals, diplomas, or any combination of these may be given. One hears a great variety of opinion on this question, but in the main exhibitors appreciate receiving something which they can keep as a permanent record of their achievement. A competitor in a Saskatchewan standing crop competition in 1926 made the statement: "I won first prize in the field competition and got \$20, but I have nothing permanent to show for it." This is typical.

A Rural Craftsman

A case recently came to the notice of the writer in which certificates of merit awarded about 80 years ago by the Alford Agricultural Society in Lincolnshire, England, were preserved and highly treasured. The certificates were won by Abraham Mawer, whose son, John, came to Canada in 1907, and settled in a district near Foam Lake, Saskatchewan.

Year	Competition	Prizes won in addition to the certificates
1840	For plowing	2nd prize, one sovereign
1841	For thatching	3rd prize, one sovereign
1841	For stacking	3rd prize, one sovereign
1843	For stacking	1st prize, two sovereigns
1849	For stacking	2nd prize, one sovereign
1850	For working foremen	2nd prize, one sovereign
1850	For stacking in the best and most economical manner, hip ended or round	2nd prize, one sovereign
1852	For working foremen who have best acquitted themselves in that capacity	1st prize, three sovereigns

These certificates are now in the possession of John Mawer, of Wintorpe, Sask.

The accompanying reproduction of one of these certificates is interesting, not only because of its historic value, but also because of the make-up of the engraving which illustrates several of the competitions held by the Alford Society. In the foreground is shown an illustration of the stacking competition with both types of stacks mentioned on the certificate; competitions in digging ditches were also held, and the engraving shows a competition in progress; near the stacks are pens of pigs, prizes being given for single pigs and for pairs exhibited by farm laborers; in the centre of the picture a number of men are seen taking part in a hedge-trimming competition, and farther back the competing plowmen are shown at work. The Alford society was organized in 1839, its purpose being to recognize merit in deserving farm laborers, and the competitions named are some of the means adopted to accomplish the purpose.

Prizes in Terms of Wages

It is interesting to note the amount of the prizes offered. At the time these certificates were won the standard wage for a farm laborer was £11 per year, and £13 for a farm foreman. In comparison with this the prizes paid were very substantial. When Abraham Mawer won the first prize for farm foreman, he was receiving £13 per year, so that the prize of three sovereigns was almost equal to three months wages.

Another question which arises out of this story is whether immigrants from rural centres are more successful as farmers than those coming from urban centres. In other words has the descendant from rural stock any qualities which are a guarantee of success in the agriculture of another country. Many splendid stories of success may be cited in support of both types.



Rich green pasturage— mild Decembers— that's California!

WHEN you travel between the laden orchards and rich fields of California's Great Valley, on your trip this summer, try to picture what it will be like next winter!

Summer is the easy time to come. The Lincoln and Victory Highways carry you at easy road-speeds over the crest of the Sierras, past Lake Tahoe, 6,300 feet high, through the historic old mining towns of '49. The railroads offer you a quicker trip, and low summer fares are in effect from May 15 to September 15, taking you out one way and back another for as little as \$90.30 round trip from Chicago and even less from points west.

Whichever way you come, take time to see how Californians farm in the Great Valley and neighboring valleys, and ask them how they like it. Go up into the cool mountains, two hours' drive from almost any valley farm, and see the peaks and meadows, the lakes and streams, that we who live here own as a part of our vast National Forests. See how California farm families lighten their farm labor and housework with cheap and plentiful electricity. Notice the rural schools that you pass—there are none finer in America. Stop a while in some of the towns, and run down to San Francisco Bay where a million people live.

Then, when you have seen the richness of California in summer, imagine the always-sunny days turning to warm, gentle, rainy days, the temperature still far above freezing, the fields green and snowless, the roses in bloom and the oranges ripening—and you can picture a California winter!

How would you like to live here all the year? You can. California needs more good farmers, with enough capital for a fair start. We cannot raise enough of many things for our own needs because our cities are always growing faster than our farms. Yet we can offer the farmer year 'round pasturage for his dairy herd, his poultry and his hogs, the highest average production of butter per cow in the United States, and 20% higher butter-fat prices than the national average. California, which feeds the world with fruit and vegetables, imports 25% of its butter and 75% of its pork, and pays higher prices for them than you get at home. And you can quickly find out how much easier and more profitable it is to raise them here.

Your family will like California. Life is better here in every way for each of them. And for the average man, all statistics show that Californians are about twice as prosperous as the average American elsewhere.

Low summer round-trip fares to California beginning May 15

Californians, Inc., will help you with all the information you need about farming in California. This is an organization formed in San Francisco by leading citizens and business institutions who are interested in developing the state. It has nothing to sell, but much to give. Its service means a saving of time and money as you will see when you read the 84-page booklet, "Farming in California." Ask for your copy today!

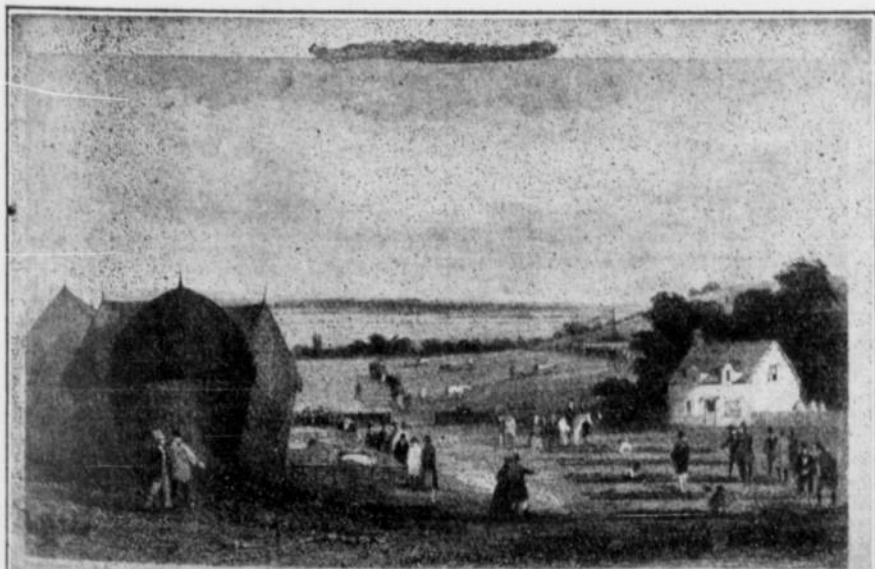


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FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF DESERVING LABOURERS AND SERVANTS.

CERTIFICATE OF MERIT.

This is to Certify, that on Friday the 15th of November 1850 a Premium of One Sovereign was given by The Alford Agricultural Labourers' Society to Abraham Mawer, servant to Mr. Mason of Peckham, for Stacking in the best and most economical manner, hip ended, or round stacks of

Witness my Hand

President.

This quaint certificate reminds us that class consciousness in 1850 and in 1927 mean two different things.

50 Miles an Hour All Day Long

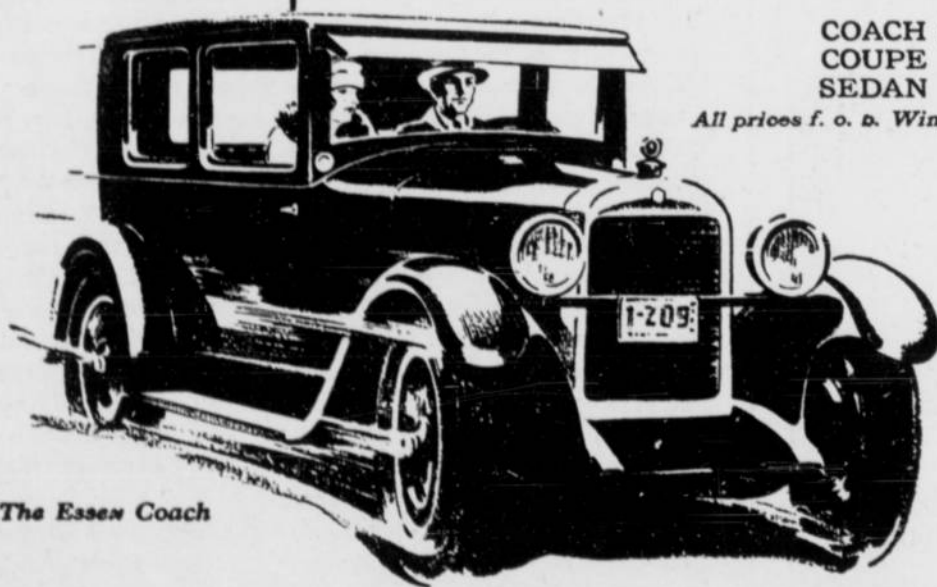
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The new Essex Super-Six is a triumph of engineering — for long wear, accessibility and lowest operation and maintenance cost.

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Use the "Farmers' Market Place" to make your wants widely known

Agricultural experience certainly stands one in good stead, but adaptability, and a willingness to learn have made outstanding successes of many farmers in this country who emigrated from the big cities of the Old Land. In the case being described, John, the son of Abraham, came to Canada with his family twenty years ago. He now has a very attractive farm layout, and his five sons are all farming in the same district. The territory in Lincolnshire from which they came is among the richest agricultural areas in England. The Mawers have all made a success of farming in the Winthorpe district, and have been consistent winners in the standing crop competitions in that district.

Effective Canadianization

This brings me to another part of my story which centres around W. J. Mather who is connected to the Mawer family. Mr. Mather returned from the war incapacitated for farm work, and accordingly entered the teaching profession. He taught the Runnymede school near Winthorpe for seven years. In 1923, he entered the University of Saskatchewan, graduating with the B.S.A. degree in 1926. He is now an instructor in the Field Husbandry Department, and at the same time is working toward the M.S.A. degree.

In 1922, while teaching in the Runnymede district, which by the way is predominately Ukrainian, Mr. Mather interested the farmers of the district in improving their potato crop. One bushel of certified Early Ohio potatoes was distributed to each of 30 farmers and 22 of these secured certification for the potatoes which they produced from this seed. In 1923, the Runnymede Grain Growers' Association, at Mr. Mather's suggestion, purchased 150 bushels of Marquis wheat from the University of Saskatchewan. This was sold to 15 farmers all of whom entered the Combined Seed Crop and Cleaned Seed Competition held that year. Standing crop competitions have since been held annually, entries being limited to fields sown from seed produced from the University Marquis.

Seed Fair is Good Aid

The competitions have been followed each year by a seed fair held early in the fall. These activities have undoubtedly assisted greatly to stimulate interest in the use of better seed and in cleaner farming. Each year since the competitions were first started several of the Runnymede farmers, among them Ukrainians, have been exhibitors and prize winners at the Provincial Seed Fair at Saskatoon. Some of the Ukrainians, notably Peter Shewchuk, have shown keen interest in these activities, and have sold a good deal of the seed wheat they produced to English settlers in the district.

Through Mr. Mather's interest several lantern lectures and moving picture programs have been given in the district by the Agricultural Extension Department of the University. The moving pictures of course had a particular appeal to the Ukrainian peoples. These people have also become interested in the Farm Boys' Camps which are held annually at several of the large exhibitions in Saskatchewan.

Self-help a Pre-requisite

It is a difficult matter for the University or any other agency to assist communities such as this unless the community possesses something of the spirit of self-help and co-operation, and many of our rural communities would receive much more outside assistance if they had in their midst disciples of community improvement of the calibre of W. J. Mather.

In conclusion, turning again to the question of prizes for agricultural society activities, the writer would suggest that careful thought be given to the matter of giving with the prize money offered some form of permanent memento. The exhibitors will prize such mementos and they will constitute as well somewhat of a permanent record of the good work being done by our exhibitions and other agricultural competitions.

The Gold in the Stack

Chemical engineer extracts valuable by-products from wheat straw—
By Russell Lord, Associate Editor, Farm & Fireside

(Reprinted by kind permission of Farm & Fireside)

SAYS George H. Harrison quietly, as he shows you through his secluded plant and laboratory: "What we have here is a way of burning a ton of straw so as to get from it 1,600 pounds of useful products worth over \$250."

"We extract disinfectants and fly spray with 'straw oil' as a base, and roofing and damp-proofing material with straw carbon as a base, and paints and auto-top dressing with straw carbon as a base."

"Those are the straw products we are making now—not on any large scale as yet of course, but commercially and successfully. When the process becomes widely known and grows up to its possibilities I think that every farmer who grows grain will feel the difference."

"It should give him a new industrial outlet for the part of his crop which is now practically wasted. Even now some of the farmers who are selling us straw are realizing almost as much for two tons, an average acre's crop, as they get for the grain they grow on that acre."

"The thing is just beginning. There is hardly any limit to the

products you can derive from straw by destructive distillation. I am on the track of one or two more of them."

"Ordinarily when you touch a match to a ton of straw all you have left is 40 pounds of ashes. The rest goes off in smoke. We get most of our 1,600 pounds of products from that part which usually goes off in smoke."

"If you would take me out to a farm and offer me either the grain or the straw I would take the straw. Potentially, at least, it is the more valuable of the two. Look!"

High Thermic Value

He leads you to one end of the long table in his front office and laboratory. You feel a warm glow as if from a banked fire in a coal range. Yet you see nothing that would account for this heat, nothing except what might be a small mound of cigar ashes, ground and impacted into a corner of the inverted top of a small carbide can on the table.

His steady blue eyes alight with amusement, Harrison watches you. Then he bends over and blows gently on the "ashes." A red glow spreads over them; he draws back his face quickly—too hot for comfort.

"Straw carbon," he explains. "This little pile has been burning ever since yesterday morning. It will burn and throw off heat, just as you see it, for as long again. It's absolutely pure carbon, so it leaves little ash, holds its heat for a long time and gives off no obnoxious gases or odors. A real possibility as a fuel."

"I've been experimenting with it, too, as an explosive in internal combustion engines."

I heard about Harrison in St. Paul, Minn., during a call on Dan Wallace, of The Farmer. The conversation veered, somehow, from farm relief to personal hygiene, and Dan told me that he was brushing his teeth with straw oil.

"Best stuff in the world," he said. "You can't buy it yet commercially in bottles. I get it from a plant here just outside of town that's doing some things that are going to be important to agriculture."

"The famous Mayo brothers of Rochester," he went on to say, "have been experimenting with this straw oil as a germicide in their clinics. It is said that they found it a stronger disinfectant than the phenol obtained from a coal-tar base, with the addi-

tional merit of being non-irritant; it won't destroy or burn the tissues."

"They can run automobiles on the gas they get out of that straw," said Dan, "and water-proof the roof of your old car with the carbon and pitch left over from the distillation. They make a black paint from that carbon that has been selected by the State Highway Department of Minnesota, after competitive test, for all the guard rails along the roads. If you want to see what a chemist can find in a ton of straw go take a look at that plant."

I did and found a small, well-made building, not unlike a barn, tucked out of sight in the trees at a corner of a farm near St. Paul Park, some fifteen miles from the St. Paul public square. A small sign said, "The Straw Pro-

ducts Company," and a big sign said, "No Admission." Dan had phoned for me though, and I got in. Had I come at the same hour the day before, I found, I'd have broken in on a quiet visit of inspection from the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States.

To the rear of the plant are the retorts where the straw is burned and its products

pipled off to the front, the rooms where the oil, tar and carbon products of the distillation are separated out; still further front, the combined office and laboratory where Mr. Harrison works.

A big man, over 200 pounds, well-conditioned, incisive, kindly. He is engaged in his present work simply because he wants to. As a steel manufacturer during the war he made a lot of money, and he might be making a lot of money now, but he would rather pry around in his own small laboratory for new things and watch his new plant turn out strange new products, products that nobody else ever thought of extracting from straw.

He has spent \$100,000 of his own money in his experimental work at this plant and in a previous one that burned down. Yet the prospect of commercial return on the investment appears to interest him only from one side—that of proving his findings of actual commercial value. His father was a Scotch fisherman and sailor; his mother, a Welsh farm girl; he has a hard-headed sense of cash values to balance a love of chemical research for its own sake.

The Birth of the Idea

He talks willingly about his work, less willingly about himself. What I could not get from him I had to get from his associates, particularly from Glenn Gold, formerly a Holstein man and now on the company staff.

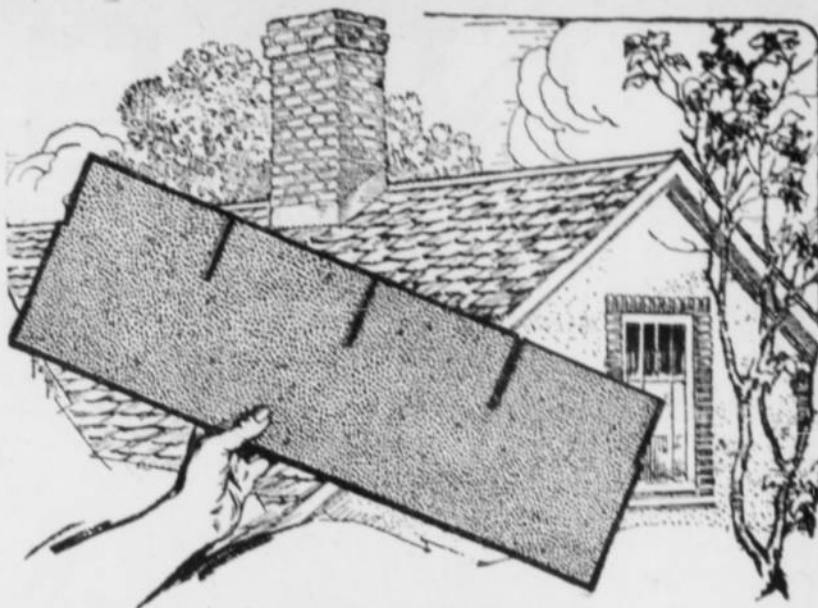
George Harrison is about 40 years old. He was born in Wales, and as a boy made voyages with a father who in his latter days commanded a good-sized tramp steamer. He made up his mind to be a mechanical engineer, studied at South Wales University, graduated in 1903 and emigrated to Canada.

Getting off the train at Moose Jaw he got a job in a machine shop. In a month he was managing the shop; in a year he bought it. By 1914 he had a big plant, employing 300 men. Then the war and \$200,000 worth of contracts cancelled overnight.

"That left my whole job knocked into a cocked hat," he says.

He switched his plant over to making shells and kept things rolling that way for the duration of the war.

It was long before the war, though, that he first became interested in straw products. Back around 1905, when he



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and Featuring a 7-Bearing Motor

It is emphatically apparent today that Nash has created a new era in American enclosed body artistry with this distinctive body design.

With its new gracefulness, its beautiful French-type back and French roof design, and its rich array of costly car features, the new Special Sedan pictured above possesses magnetic appeal for those most keenly appreciative of motor car style and quality.

The steering wheel is of real walnut in fitting harmony with the walnut finish of the inside window mouldings, door panels, the instrument board and the crowned panel above.

The upholstery is genuine Mohair Velvet, deeply tufted. And Nash powers it with the big 7-bearing motor—the world's smoothest type.

So that in supreme power-evenness and quietness, and lightning-fast "pick-up," and in easeful roadability on the straightaway or climbing, together with a world of speed, it stands out as the most notable car of its field.

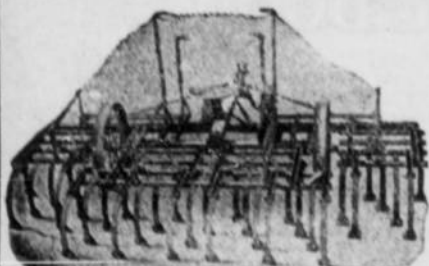
As standard equipment there are Gabriel Snubbers at front; 4-wheel brakes, of special Nash design, with the front wheel brakes completely enclosed for safety's sake; and five disc wheels.

And the price is set at such a moderate figure as to be agreeably surprising.

A large Special Sedan on the Advanced Six Chassis, reflecting the same unsurpassed quality throughout, is also offered at a most favorable price.

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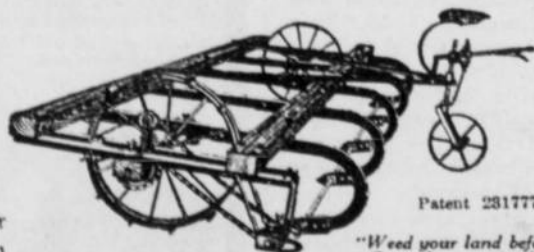
Our 1927 "SAMSON" is the very last word in rotary rod weeder construction, and is equipped with seat, third wheel and elevating and lowering device, ensuring perfect results in all soils under all conditions.

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Samson Rotary Rod Weeder Ltd. 207 ALBERT CORNER CALGARY, ALTA.

had just come to Canada, he was camping in a settler's shack out on the plains. In this shack was a straw-burning stove. This stove, to his considerable surprise, blew up.

Determined to discover what caused that he experimented and by the time of the war had worked out a small upright retort which peaceably extracted from straw enough gas to run a car or to provide heat, light and power for a farmstead. Later he gave up that idea for the while; it wasn't economical.

When the war ended he went back to Wales for a visit. An aunt lived in a house thatched with straw, over a hundred years old. He took some to his laboratory and found he could extract from it exactly the same products he could extract from straw fresh from the thresher. Back in America he worked on the idea of a continuous process retort, one that would take out and preserve all these useful products and be heated by burning the gas it itself extracted.

Followed Up Observations

He came to Minnesota in 1921, and worked for two years on a fellowship in the laboratories of the state university. By the spring of 1923, he had up his first plant. By midwinter it had burned to the ground. Before the end of another winter he had built this new one.

"The only place in the world," he says, "where you can get a barrel of straw oil."

In building his new plant he worked on an idea that factories even more than farms waste energy by not arranging things to save labor. The Straw Products Company works as few men as an ordinary corn-belt farm in the rush season.

Clem Fricklin runs the retort-room. Here "succotash" straw (half oats, half wheat) is chopped fine and forced through tubes heated to 1,200 degrees Fahrenheit. The tubes are kept at this terrific heat by reigniting a third of the gas which comes out of the straw in the process. This leaves 12,600 cubic feet of gas from each ton of straw. It goes in pipes to the condensing-room, where for each ton of straw 15 gallons of oil, 640 pounds of carbon and 400 pounds of pitch are separated out. Clem Fricklin, single-handed, does all this.

A Fine Reduction

Robert Schmidt, for 33 years in the paint game, has charge of grinding the carbon to 325-mesh-to-the-inch fineness (wheat flour is generally 100-mesh fine), and mixing it into paints. This is done in a special paint room.

Donald Mourer, a boy of about high-school age, and a smart one, helps in the front office, and has charge of the shipping-room, where the disinfectants and fly oil are put into big tin containers.

"This is a great job," he told me. "Always something new. See that car! (A small coupe gleaming black with new straw-carbon paint.) Mr. Harrison and I had it running the other day, running fine, too, on straw gas. He sure is a great man to work for!"



Spring is the harvest season for Henry Witham. With an old scow and a pair of waders he explores the little streams that flow into the considerable sized lake on which his quarter-section fronts and his trap line yields more in muskrat pelts than his little acreage yields in cash crops. Another subscriber tells of making \$800 each winter by hunting coyotes and other fur-bearers.

Woolens and Higher Duties

Manufacturers present their case before Tariff Board—Canadian Council of Agriculture challenges their claims

THE manufacturers of woolen and knit goods had their innings before the tariff board on March 9 and 10. The plea, of course, was for higher duties, which would cut down imports from Britain. The case for the consumer, particularly the farmers, was presented by A. E. Darby, director of the economic research department of the Canadian Council of Agriculture. J. H. Shaw, past president of the British Agents' Association, representing 400 British firms, opposed the submission of the manufacturers. R. J. Deachman, representing George Spence, M.P., Maple Creek, cross examined witnesses and showed that figures submitted were far from complete.

The Case for the Manufacturers

Douglas Hallam, secretary of the Woolen and Knit Goods Manufacturers' Association, stated that there were 97 members in the association, and that he had authority to speak for 178 establishments manufacturing woolen goods. The woolen tariff schedules, formed in 1907 were not, he said, adequate to prevent the decline of woolen manufacturing in Canada. The downward revisions of 1919, 1921, 1922 and 1923, had accelerated the decline, as a result of which there were a large number of mills shut down or working part time. The lowering of duties on three main imports from Great Britain in 1922 had resulted in large increases of imports from Britain and these imports remained at a high level during 1925 and 1926. Imports entering Canada were so great, that there was no possibility of Canadian mills increasing their production greatly enough to lower production costs.

Mr. Deachman, in his cross examination, quoted figures to show that whereas imports of woolens had increased only slightly in that period, imports of all commodities had increased 100 per cent. so that the figures presented by Mr. Hallam did not bear out the statement that the increases had been excessive. Mr. Deachman also presented statistics, showing that the figures given did not tell all the story as they covered exceptional years. Imports of socks, he said, had decreased by 350,000 pairs in 1924 as compared with 1914. He contended that the ratio of imports of British woolens to Canada's total imports had not increased under lower tariffs because Canadian manufacturers had increased their efficiency enough to enable them to compete against importations.

The Effect of Duties on Prices

Mr. Darby took up the cross examination of Mr. Hallam and elicited the statement that he did not know to what extent the manufacturers wanted imports cut down; that they did not want to see the abolition of the British preference, but wanted the present general tariff to be made the minimum tariff and that they would leave it to the government to decide whether the present general rates should stand as the British preference and a new and higher general tariff be applied to imports from other countries.

Mr. Darby then asked what effect this would have on the price the consumer would have to pay. Mr. Hallam replied that it was impossible to state accurately the effect, but that in some cases prices would remain the same, in some cases they would be

lower owing to greater production, while in other cases the prices would be slightly higher. Commissioner D. G. Mackenzie referred to the section in the applicant's brief, which promised that advantage would not be taken of increased tariffs "to unduly enhance prices." He asked Mr. Hallam if he could change this to eliminate the word "unduly". The witness said that he could not as it would be impossible to guarantee that prices would not be advanced in some cases.

Wiping out the Preference

Mr. Darby argued that the effect of the application would be to wipe out the British preference or if not to wipe it out to raise it by ten per cent. The increase would practically eliminate the need for the preference as British goods would be excluded from the Canadian market by the high minimum rate requested. He protested against the tendency to consider agriculture apart from other industries. It was, he said, the basic industry of the country and in settling tariff matters, consideration should be on a national and not on a sectional plane. He considered the tariff board was doing one of the best things possible in bringing the agricultural and other industries to a better understanding of each other's position. Mr. Darby's submission was in brief as follows:

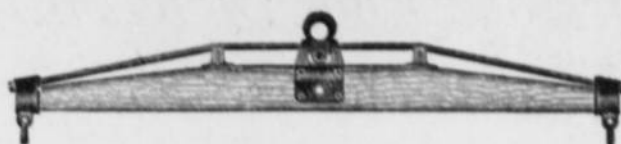
1. That agriculture, the basic industry of the country, forms by far the largest market for woolen goods, which are essential to health and comfort in the Canadian climate.
2. That the ability of the farmers to buy woolen goods depends on the prosperity of their own industry.
3. That as the great volume of agricultural products are sold in free markets at world prices, farmers are penalized by customs duties on imports.
4. That free imports, by increasing the earnings of agriculture, would encourage the growth of the rural population and therefore enlarge the market for manufactured goods, including woolens.

Depression only Temporary

Mr. Darby quoted available statistics to show that the woolen industry, like other industries, had passed through a temporary period of depression but now showed greater sales and larger profits. He quoted figures to show that some of the companies had paid regular dividends and were in a strong financial position, with no apparent need of higher duties. The average duty paid on woolen goods, he said, was 22 per cent. which he thought was more than ample.

Referring to the consumption of raw wool in Canada Mr. Darby quoted a recent bulletin of the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers to the effect that wool producers can more readily secure favorable prices in England and the United States than in Canada for Canadian wool and that since January 1, of 1,000,000 pounds handled by the co-operative, 300,000 pounds had gone to England and Hamburg, and 500,000 pounds to the United States.

The view that the depression in the woolen industry was temporary only, was also voiced by Mr. Shaw of the British Agents' Association, who stated, that the industry had suffered from a world wide depression that affected other industries and other countries.



Heavy Loads! Sudden Shocks!

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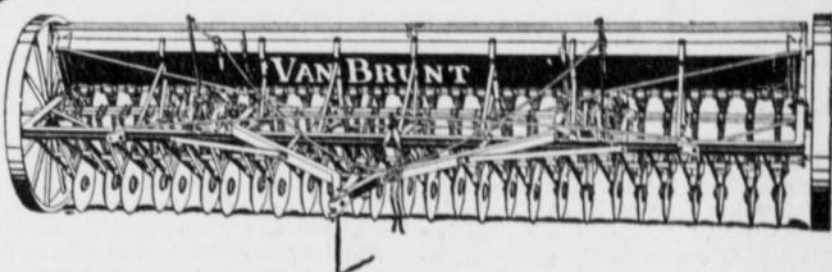
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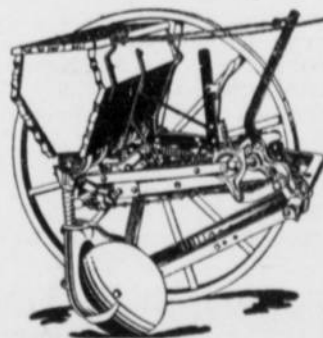
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Livestock Pool in Manitoba

Co-operative Marketing Board issues report recommending formation of a provincial co-operative organization

THE Co-operative Marketing Board, appointed by the Manitoba government to further co-operative marketing in the province, has concluded an investigation of co-operative livestock marketing. The report, which has recently been issued, outlines fully the information secured and contains recommendations for the formation of a provincial livestock marketing organization in Manitoba. The report and recommendations are now being brought to the attention of the producers.

In the investigation a general survey was made of the situation in Canada and the United States. A somewhat detailed study was made of the character and status of existing organizations in Manitoba and the other two western provinces. In addition to the use of questionnaires and correspondence the secretary, P. H. Ferguson, visited a number of local associations in Manitoba, and also secured first hand information regarding the operations of the Alberta Livestock Pool, and the proposed plan of marketing in Saskatchewan. Several types of association are described in the report. The local shipping association, operating usually at a single shipping point, is the type prevalent in Manitoba. There are, however, only a limited number of these; five incorporated and a few unincorporated, though the exact number of the latter cannot be ascertained. A number of U.F.M. locals ship livestock co-operatively as part of their activities.

The District Plan

In some of the states, says the report, the producers organize on a county basis and appoint a manager who in turn appoints sub-shippers. A modification of this form, more suitable to western conditions, is the district association which is working out well in Alberta. There the division lines form natural rather than political boundaries each district containing those shipping points which economically group themselves according to convenience for shipping and management. They may centre around a railway junction point or may be located along a branch line of railway. Each district has its own board of directors and a manager, who may require the assistance of sub-shippers. The number of shipping points in a district was found to vary from three to 21. Some of the district associations have not been in operation very long and organization has not been completed. The districts are joined together to form the Alberta Co-operative Livestock Producers, a provincial body with power over the central selling policies.

Some of the advantages of the district type of association enumerated in the report are that it combines the benefits of a local association with greater business efficiency, thus promising a greater degree of permanence; it permits the employment of a manager who can give his full time to the affairs

of the association; the manager can do the pro-rating and accounting which makes possible the more satisfactory adjustment of complaints which often arise out of incomplete knowledge of the facts; cars can be moved from one point to another for completion, giving a more frequent service than when cars have to be completed at a single shipping point; sometimes mixed shipments can be avoided; through shipments are facilitated because several cars can be assembled and placed in charge of one man; and competition between local associations working independently is largely removed.

The Provincial Pool Method

The type of association being organized in Saskatchewan is outlined in the report. This is a semi-centralized type, the contracts running, not to a district association and then to the central as in the case of the Alberta organization, but direct from the member to the central. Locals are organized to act in an elective and administrative capacity and to perform the work of assembling and consigning the livestock. The manager is to be chosen by the local, but apparently will be paid by the central out of the three-quarters of one per cent. or less allowed under the contract. The marketing of the stock will be directed by the central.

After dealing with problems of organization, management, terminal marketing and physical handling the recommendation is made that the farmers of Manitoba organize a co-operative livestock marketing association with a view to co-operating with the other provinces in the matter of central selling.

From its study of the history and development of the different systems of co-operative livestock marketing the Co-operative Marketing Board is convinced that the district plan is the most suitable for conditions in Manitoba. Instead of having shipping associations formed at each local point a district would be formed conforming to natural boundaries and laid out along transportation lines. The size of the district would depend on the amount of stock available, and although a minimum amount is not recommended the suggestion is made that at least 150 cars a year should be the objective.

Contract System Recommended

The contract system is strongly recommended and it is suggested that a self-renewing contract be used which would bind the members for five years, after which they would have the privilege of withdrawing by giving notice during the 30-day period previous to June 1 in any year. The contracts would run from the members to the district association and from the district association to the provincial organization as in Alberta.

The formation of a provincial organization or pool is recommended and the opinion expressed that such an organization could be established when about



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10 district associations have been formed. One of the duties of such a provincial body would be to make arrangements for central selling.

Suggestions for the guidance of those forming a co-operative livestock marketing association along the lines indicated are given as follows:

In organizing the district associations, voluntary aid may have to be depended upon in putting on the first canvass for contracts, but as soon as a competent manager can be appointed the work should be directed by him, aided by lieutenants and voluntary workers in the sub-districts of the territory.

The manager should be very carefully selected, possessing abilities as a business man and a stockman, believing in co-operation, and able to give the public a better understanding of its benefits and the individual a clearer realization of his own responsibilities. Although it is better as a general rule to pay this official on a commission basis, it is a matter which must be decided on the merits of the manager.

Avoid Set Shipping Day

In the assembling of livestock, a set shipping day is not advisable. It is pointed out that when the stock is shipped on the order of the manager, who is in close touch with markets and market conditions, instead of it being "dumped" it can be successfully merchandized.

The shortcomings in the system of selling all stock on individual ownership are dealt with, and after considering the experience of some of the successful organizations, the conclusion is reached that home grading of all livestock is a worthy aim and not impossible if competent instruction could be given. But, at the present time, it cannot be recommended except the manager is skilled in livestock judging.

The necessity of having scales at each shipping point is emphasized. This equipment is essential when stock is sold on home weights. Even when stock is not sold in this way, weighing makes it possible for the shrink to be accurately recorded. The possibility of reducing shrink by proper feeding, bedding cars, lining in cold weather, and by the use of sand and ice are practical suggestions worthy of a trial.

It was found that the flat rate is preferable to assessing the costs on a variable basis. It is believed that a reserve should be created so that advances could be made to farmers in need of funds. This is becoming more necessary with greater competition and increased service given by competitive buyers.

The necessity of having a central selling agency, owned and controlled by the producers, is stressed. This, could be operated jointly by all the western provinces, under the direction of a joint board; each province, of course, having its own provincial manager responsible to the provincial board. With this in view, it might be desirable to call a conference of the officials from each province.

Meetings Being Held

Standard accounting methods are recommended, because it will make possible more accurate comparisons. Uniform systems should be prepared for societies as soon as they are organized.

The possibility of establishing terminal facilities outside of the exchange is given some consideration, but in view of the fact that the Livestock and Livestock Products Act is under revision a final decision on this question might be left until the new act is finally approved.

Meetings called for the purpose of bringing the recommendations of the Co-operative Marketing Board to the attention of producers are being held and a central meeting has been arranged early in April at Winnipeg. At this meeting the representatives of the producers will be asked to pass judgment on the recommendations and to accept or modify them as they see fit. The producers will also have an opportunity of deciding whether or not to proceed in the formation of a provincial marketing association.

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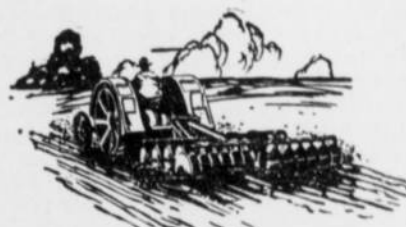
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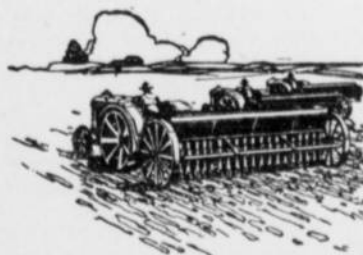
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Where We Get Our Statesmen

*"Breathes there a man with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said,
This is my own, my native land!"*

JUST where a man happened to be born is a matter of some importance. The spot he claims as the starting point of his worldly meanderings is particularly dear to him, especially if his boyhood days were spent in its vicinity. There are few things in connection with his career with which he has less to do in choosing, but that does not alter his feelings concerning the matter.

Another event of importance in the life of the politically inclined is the insertion of his name in The Parliamentary Guide. This official directory of the men who shape our political destinies gravely records the birthplaces of most of them. A few gaps are found, generally in the case of men who are comparatively new to public life. Whether on account of carelessness or modesty, they have failed to fill out the forms supplied by the compilers of that useful compendium.

By conducting the necessary researches within the covers of this little red-bound volume the Canadian born may experience the satisfaction of learning that the federal ministry is also pre-dominantly Canadian born. Of the 18, no less than 15 are native Canadians. Ontario and Quebec break even with six each, and if you want to break the tie, count in Speaker Lemieux. New Brunswick can claim two and Nova Scotia one. England, Scotland and Ireland have Dunning, Forke and Heenan. P.E.I. and the four western provinces have no native sons in the prevailing ministry.

The Cosmopolitan West

The Westerners who are upholding the dignity of our parliamentary institutions at Ottawa are very cosmopolitan. Their birthplace are, with one exception, all given in the last edition of The Parliamentary Guide. Will the honorable gentleman from Springfield please pass the information along to the compiler so that we shall be able to satisfy our curiosity when the 1928 edition comes to hand.

Of the 54 members from the prairies, 31 were born in Canada. Ontario leads with 18. Manitoba comes next with five, though only two of these represent Manitoba constituencies. One Manitoban was elected in Saskatchewan, and two in Alberta. Nova Scotia, Quebec and P.E.I. have two each, and New Brunswick and Saskatchewan one each. No native Albertan was elected on September 14 last.

There is quite a sprinkling of Scotchmen in the western contingent at Ottawa, 11 of them to be exact. There are five Englishmen. Our old friend John Evans represents Rosetown and Wales in the House, while first hand information on the Irish question, if there still is one, can be secured from E. J. Garland. Three former yankees, from Pennsylvania, Missouri and Illinois, complete the quota from the plains, though you should hear an old New Englander snort when he hears a native of the corn belt call himself a Yankee!

The Provincial Legislators

The three provincial premiers all hail from Ontario. In the Manitoba cabinet, besides Hon. John Bracken, there are three Ontario men. Hon. W. R. Clubb was born up the Red River at Morris and is one of the few western men who have the honor of representing the constituency in which they first saw the light of day.

Of the 55 seats in the Manitoba legislature, two are vacant and the birthplaces of five of the members have not been secured. Of the 48 for which the information is available, 22 hail from the rolling prairies of Ontario. England comes next with nine. Six are native Manitobans. The woman member, Mrs. Rogers, is one of them. She was born at Norway House, the daughter of a Hudson's Bay Company factor. Major Taylor, the Conservative leader, is also a native of the province. Of the three members born in Quebec one is a minister of the crown and another the speaker of the house. There are three Scotchmen, one Welshman,

one each from Galicia and Iceland and two from the Ukraine.

In Saskatchewan the government is made up predominantly of Ontario born. Five of the seven cabinet ministers hail from that province. The other two are native Saskatchewanians. Hon. W. J. Patterson was born at Grenfell, and Hon. T. C. Davis at Prince Albert.

Of the 59 members of the house, the birthplaces of 51 are given in the Parliamentary Guide. Of these no less than 29 are from Ontario. Six were born under the Stars and Stripes, three of them in Minnesota. Illinois, Iowa and New York are the other states represented. As in Manitoba, so in Saskatchewan—the speaker of the house is from old Quebec. Two Nova Scotians and three Manitobans occupy seats in the house. The names of three Englishmen, three Scotchmen and one Irishman appear on the list. One member was born in far off Iceland. The two members now serving their native province at the Parliament Buildings, Regina, are serving it in the cabinet.

Sunny and Cosmopolitan Alberta

Passing on to Alberta we find that the legislators are still more cosmopolitan. Premier Brownlee has only one other Ontario man in his cabinet, Hon. P. E. Baker. He has two Scotchmen, an Englishman and an English woman, a Prince Edward Islander and a Kansan to round out the ministry. That's what you might call dividing the honors pretty well.

But when you look at the house, the explanation is easily seen. Half the countries of the northern hemisphere are represented in the legislature, while the southern half of the globe also has its representative in the person of D. C. Breton, Leduc, who was born in South Africa, the son of a naval officer.

The birthplaces of four of the 60 members of the Alberta legislature are not given, but of the other 56 Ontario contributed 17. Englishmen and American born tie with ten each. The Scotch come next with six who begin a speech by saying "Mister-r-r-Speaker-r-r." Two are from Quebec and there is one who, though born in Ontario, is of French Canadian stock. There are two Irishmen and one Welshman. One member from each of the maritime provinces has successfully followed the mariner's instinct for politics after moving out to sunny Alberta. The settlers who have come in from Europe are taking an active interest in the public affairs of their adopted province. Two of them, one from Russia and one from Bucovina, now a province of Roumania, have seats in the legislature at Edmonton.

No member gives his birthplace as Alberta but then, in settlement, it is the youngest of the provinces. Two members, however, are westerners—from Manitoba.

Of the ten American born members of the Alberta house, Iowa, Kansas and Utah contributed two each and Indiana, Massachusetts, Wisconsin and Idaho one each.

The cosmopolitan make-up of the legislators elected in the prairie provinces is a clear indication that the people of various nationalities, attracted to this new western country, are taking an active interest in its public affairs. They may be diverse in origin but they are animated with a common desire to make it an acceptable place to live in. To some it is given to serve in a public capacity. It is with such that this short article has had to do. As you look down on them from the visitors' gallery, wrestling with material problems, engrossed in the questions of the day, boyhood scenes seem to have been forgotten.

But you may be sure that occasionally they are like the statesman in Tennyson's poem who:

... feels as in a pensive dream,
When all his active powers are still,
A distant dearthness in the hill,
A secret sweetness in the stream.
—R. D. Colquhette



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The Tribune of the Poor

Dramatic career of William Cobbett, whose passionate defence of the un-enfranchised, set nineteenth century reform in motion

By P. M. ABEL

As a story of achievement in the face of handicaps, that of William Cobbett's early life stands almost without parallel in the whole range of British biography. As a story of courageous and oftentimes single-handed defiance of successive British governments bent on crushing him, the record of his riper years stands forever as an inspiration to those battling against entrenched corruption.

William Cobbett was born in a humble farm cottage at Farnham, Surrey, in 1763, the third of a family of four boys. There never was a time within his recollection when he did not earn his own living. We see him first as a little tot, hardly big enough to climb over the stile, trudging afield with his wooden bottle and knapsack, and the close of day finds him so drugged with fatigue that to reach home is a task of infinite difficulty. The proud father boasted that his four boys could do more work than any three men in the parish. Yet withal he was a kind parent and taught his unschooled children what little of writing and grammar he knew.

At 14 years of age Cobbett ran away to London and became articled to a barrister. Here he worked from five in the morning to eight or nine at night, and frequently all night long. These nine months, cut off from access to the open fields, were the most unhappy days of his life, but he came in contact with influences which fired him with ambition and, better still, he commenced that process of self-education which was to bear such rich fruit.

Life in The Army

In a moment of rebellion against the imprisonment of Gray's Inn, Cobbett ran away and enlisted. A year of the barrack square and then New Brunswick, newly filled by refugees from the American colonies, now risen to the status of independence. In a time when illiteracy among soldiers and ignorance among officers was the rule, this strapping youth's London training, and his flaming zeal for knowledge, made him a marked man. We see him among brawling comrades, waiting for his turn at the fireside to pursue his studies, for the soldier of these days was not provided with candles. We see him starving himself to buy writing paper, for the redcoat of 1780 was inadequately fed and supposed to eke out his rations with purchases from his meagre pay. And then one night we see him crying under the blankets like a famished child because of the loss of a farthing intended to buy a herring for breakfast.

At 22 Cobbett was promoted sergeant-major over the heads of 50 experienced sergeants. This gave him access to the regimental records, and these he secretly and laboriously copied, for in them he uncovered undeniable proof of the most shameless peculation of the men's pay and ration allowances by the officers.

Upon his discharge Cobbett called for a court martial to bring the guilty officers to book. But what he took to be an isolated case of misuse of funds turned out to be the universal practice in British regiments of that time. The War Office obstructed. Cobbett was threatened and had to fly with his bride to France, and, again as the revolution developed, to America.

Cobbett's first American sojourn was crowded with achievement. He earned a living by teaching English to the emigres fleeing from the Terror, and for use among his pupils, this self-taught farmer's boy turned out a grammar that remained a standard for 50 years. In the long night vigils by the bedside of an ailing child he wrote a set of pamphlets in defence of British policy that brought the Philadelphia mob to his doors. Brought, too, the appreciation of the British government, whose agent persuaded him to return to London in 1802. Fortunately Cobbett refused the generous offer of the government to become its propaganda writer and started his Political Register.



William Cobbett

In 1804 he inaugurated the practice of publishing parliamentary debates verbatim. After his bankruptcy in 1811, the rights to this enterprise passed to his printer, T. C. Hansard, whose name is still associated with it.

For nine years Cobbett led a full life on his farm at Botley, where he had introduced American corn, and was engaged in popularizing swede turnips and Jethro Tull's new theories of cultivation, his editorial labors continuing undiminished. But the trenchant pen could not long lie idle. Until now a Tory, Cobbett commenced a merciless attack on the government over its war finance. His denunciations eventually got him two years in Ludgate jail and a stiff fine, an experience that cost him £7,000 and made him a bankrupt.

But his jail sentence made him new contacts and widened his horizon. The Political Register, which had been written from jail, took up the cudgels again with more caution, but with no less force. Cobbett prophesied that Napoleon's defeat would fatten the holders of bonds and bring nothing but a train of misery to the poor. He scored the government for its repressive measures against the growing army of poverty stricken workers. He fought against the heartless enclosures which were driving the country laborers into the stinking, unregulated factory towns. He pursued relentlessly the army of grafters that battered on the public purse. Cobbett never did advocate a comprehensive system of reform, and in that sense can hardly be called a reformer, but he did try to waken Englishmen of his day to the realization of the extent to which their ancient liberties had been curtailed and to demand a return of the old order.

Peace came in 1815 and with it a relaxation of the wartime restraints on plain speaking. The Political Register grew into immense popularity. Cobbett was a thorn in the flesh of the government. The air was thick with rumours of conspiracies and on the strength of these the government suspended the Habeas Corpus Act rendering "agitators" liable to imprisonment without a trial. Cobbett fled to America and remained there during two eventful years in which the Political Register never failed to appear to hearten the oppressed.

Entered Upon Life Work

Back to England in 1819. From then on he devoted himself unsparingly to the cause of the people. These were his best years in spite of the fact that the government passed the Six Acts which denied his journal to its poorer readers. This drove Cobbett to the platform to get an audience, but he never ceased to write with a brilliance and refinement of literary style which excites the admiration of modern critics.

Like most self made men, Cobbett was an incurable egotist. He lacked the faculty of co-operating with his associates and was thus more or less of an isolated figure. But it is easy to understand why the voiceless people loved him—glorious, unchallengeable bully that he was, who, at the age of 68 lustily exchanged the hardest knocks with hired electioneering ruffians. He was a product of the Old England of tradition and he was one of the few in his time who realized the tragedy of its passing.

Often defeated, never disheartened, Cobbett carried the fiery cross of parliamentary reform through every county in England. If he failed to support some of the minor popular movements of his day it was because they shrank into significance compared with the need of relief for the poor from the intolerable economic conditions of the day. Time brought him a seat in the reformed parliament. But the old man's race was run and he passed quietly away in June, 1835.

Cobbett's great achievement was to write into British conceptions of government "an enduring faith in the common rightness of common people."

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MOTHER:- Fletcher's Castoria is a pleasant, harmless Substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Teething Drops and Soothing Syrups, especially prepared for Infants in arms and Children all ages.

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4 out of 5 needlessly suffer

Neglect teeth and gums, and you open wide the door to Pyorrhea. That is the reason why four out of five after forty (and many younger) suffer its dread effects, paving the way to serious sickness.

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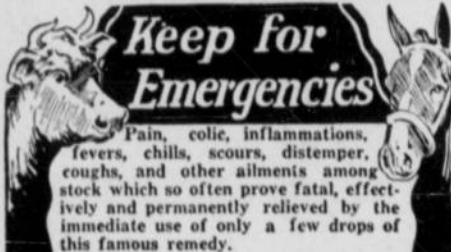
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New Fruit Marketing Plan

British Columbia Parliament gives legislative sanction to plan for orderly marketing. Will ensure 100 per cent. co-operation for crop from specified area.

By S. W. DAFOE

FRUIT and vegetable growers of the central and eastern sections of the province of British Columbia have embarked upon a marketing experiment for 1927, that is bound to attract a lot of attention. By virtue of a piece of legislation known as the Marketing of Fruit and Other Farm Products Act, adopted at the recent session of the provincial house after a warm fight, they have succeeded in applying the principle of compulsory co-operation to the selling end of the fruit and vegetable business.

This being the first time anything so radical has been attempted on the North American Continent, the working out of the experiment will undoubtedly be watched by everyone interested in co-operation, whether such interest is based upon belief in or antagonism towards the principles involved. British Columbia producers, however, do not claim to be the originators of this compulsory plan as the legislation they have induced the legislature to place on the statute books of the province is not dissimilar to a law that has been successfully applied to the marketing of farm produce in Queensland.

Application of the compulsory co-operative plan to the selling end of the fruit and vegetable business instead of to the growing end is a development arising out of the suggestion of Hon. E. D. Barrow, B.C. minister of agriculture, that steps should be taken to secure the adoption of a law forcing all growers into co-operative organizations when a large majority of the producers of a particular commodity decide that they desire to market their produce co-operatively.

Opposition to Complete Control

The minister's suggestion, when put forward as a "newspaper kite" to test public opinion, revealed a heavy volume of sentiment against such drastic legislation amongst all classes, including growers who had more or less willingly supported the voluntary co-operative plan. Realizing that there was not an adequate volume of public opinion to ensure the passage by the house of a straight compulsory measure the advocates of orderly marketing cast about for some compromise scheme and decided that legislation based upon Queensland's successful experiment in controlled marketing would be the best method of securing 100 per cent. control of the fruit and vegetable crops of the B.C. interior.

At this point, the prairie wheat farmer, and more particularly the farmer who ships his wheat through the wheat pool, might properly ask: Why the need of 100 per cent. control of marketing when we have experienced benefits from co-operative marketing with approximately 60 per cent. control? The question is pertinent, but can be answered by the statement that there is a fundamental difference between the marketing of wheat and fruit, in that wheat, even without the steady influence of a great pool, has a more or less fixed market value, based primarily upon the available surplus and the state of crops. Without the pool influence the market value of wheat might be several cents a bushel lower, but the farmer, under existing conditions, would continue to receive a pretty fair price for his grain. On the other hand fruit is a commodity that is marketed sectionally, has no fixed value, and that, consequently, is affected in price by a lot of considerations that do not affect wheat, one of them being the comparative perishability of grain. The rolling of 100 cars of wheat to the Winnipeg market in excess of the estimated volume expected in any one week would not disturb the price of that commodity, but the arrival in Winnipeg on a hot August morning of an extra car or two of peaches or cherries from British Columbia would be almost certain to upset prices.

Herein lies the difficulty that has

made it impossible for voluntary co-operation in control of as much as 80 per cent. of production to stabilize fruit markets on a reasonable price basis. During the 1927 selling season there was concerted action as between The Associated Growers Limited and the more reliable independents, resulting in a fairly substantial measure of control of about 90 per cent. of the B.C. crop. But so sensitive is the prairie fruit market to competitive influence and consignment selling that one uncontrolled car in every 10 cars rolled will not only break the price level but the knowledge that even a small part of the crop is in the hands of "wild" shippers makes the jobbing and retail trade afraid to purchase freely because of the danger of encountering losses. The natural effect upon the market throughout the whole season of such a condition is to confine deals to comparatively small lots, whereas were the trade certain of prices remaining on a firm basis—there would result that measure of free buying that would increase distribution through all avenues leading to the consuming public.

Co-operate or Bust

The practical impossibility of securing stabilization of prices on a fair basis means that, excepting in the occasional seasons, when the demand for fruit has exceeded supplies, B.C. producers have been selling at prices giving net returns below cost of production. As a consequence they are still struggling with the same financial difficulties that confronted the wheat farmers during the years when wheat prices did not give production costs, difficulties from which many prairie farmers with two or three years of pretty fair prices have not yet emerged. The good expected to result to the fruit industry from the increased buying power of the people of the prairie provinces in recent years failed to materialize because the double task of establishing and maintaining fair price levels proved to be something that cannot be accomplished short of 100 per cent. control. When from 30 to 40 per cent. of growers declined to co-operate voluntarily it became necessary to find some other method of achieving full control. The way has been found, it is thought, through the bill legalizing 22 points of agreement reached at the annual convention of the British Columbia Fruit Growers' Association, at which both organized and unorganized growers, as well as independent dealers, were fully represented.

Modus Operandi

The central idea of the Marketing of Fruits Act, which may also be cited as the Products Marketing Act, is a committee of direction, a name borrowed from the Queensland law, which will exercise complete control over arrangements for the marketing of fruit and vegetables grown in that section of the province lying south of the Canadian Pacific Railway and extending from the Alberta boundary westward to Lyttleton, a district lying some distance to the westward of Kamloops. The committee will consist of three members, one to be named by the co-operative growers, in other words by the Associated Growers Limited, another by independent shippers and growers, and the third, the chairman of the committee, by the government. No government aid to the growers is involved in the measure as the entire cost of the Committee of Direction will be covered by a small levy against all packages of fruit and vegetables shipped. The plan does not provide for government control in the full sense of that term, for the reason that the representatives of the two classes of growers will have the full say just as long as they can agree. The chairman will step in as the final arbiter only when the other two members of the committee develop divergent views.

Among the chief functions of the committee will be the granting of

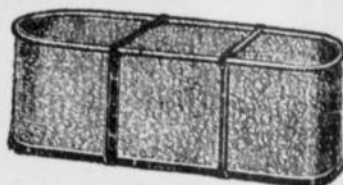
The Grain Growers' Guide

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Please send me FREE Proof Box of KOTALKO

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licenses to shippers; the fixing of f.o.b. prices, which of course must be subject to competitive conditions on the markets to be served; the apportionment of the percentage of produce which each individual shipper must place on the domestic and export markets; the fixing of the dates on which various varieties and classes of fruits and vegetables will roll to the markets, and the quantities that will be permitted to roll at any particular time. The committee will have nothing to do with the selling of produce.

From the standpoint of maintenance of prices the most important of all the operations of the Committee of Direction will be control of crop movement because the bane of the fruit business up to the present time has been the indiscriminate forwarding of produce by shippers exercising no control whatever and quite regardless of the state of the market.

No better illustration could be mentioned of the loss that has been imposed on growers in past years than the annual deal in Wealthy apples, the first variety from the Okanagan Valley to reach the market in large volume. The Wealthy apple, as we all know, is a very good apple, but not so good as the McIntosh Red either as a cooking or dessert fruit, and the McIntosh Red follows right on the heels of the Wealthy in marketing sequence.

Jockeying for Early Price

The Wealthy apple grows to perfection from Salmon Arm district lying along the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway right down the Okanagan Valley to the international boundary line, a distance of approximately 150 miles. Trouble lies in the fact that, whereas it matures in the southern end of the valley in time to be marketed before the McIntosh Reds are in their prime, the Salmon Arm Wealthies do not mature until the Southern Okanagan McIntosh Reds are ready to roll. The inevitable consequence has been that the poor prices received by for Salmon Arm Wealthies in competition with McIntosh Reds have pulled down the general levels of the co-operative pools to the extent that the Wealthy has become one of the "tragedies" of the fruit-growing belt. The undesirable situation has been aggravated by independent shippers rushing immature McIntosh Reds to the market in the hope of getting big prices before the initial stages of the Wealthy deal was well under way.

With a Committee of Direction in charge of the movement of the various varieties, McIntosh Reds will not be permitted to roll out of B.C. until the Wealthies have been fairly well cleaned up. The probabilities are that the last of the Wealthies from the Salmon Arm district will be directed into some specially selected territory from which McIntosh Reds will be withheld until they are sold. In this way it is anticipated the Wealthies will in the coming season yield growers a better return than they have brought for many years. And just as McIntosh Reds will be prevented from smothering the Wealthy deal, so the Jonathans will be held back until the peak of McIntosh Red selling is past, while winter varieties will be stored to a greater degree than at present, in order to give all fall apples a better chance of being advantageously disposed of.

Naturally the working out of the details of the Products Marketing Act will not be as simple a matter as the outlining of the details of the plan on paper. The Committee of Direction,

however, has been given wide powers and will be in a position to impose fines of from \$1,000 to \$10,000 on shippers who fail to abide by its regulations. Furthermore, it will have power to cancel the license of a recalcitrant shipper and thereby put him out of business. For the protection of shippers it is provided that they may take an appeal from the rulings of the committee under the provisions of the Arbitration Act.

As explained the control law is based upon an agreement arrived at between organized and independent shippers, but its passage through the legislature was nevertheless attended by a considerable bickering, due chiefly to the claim of the independents that the law officers of the government had interpreted the agreement in a manner unfair to them. Since the bill became law, however, the independents have decided to give it their support so that the present outlook is for more harmony in the fruit business than ever before.

Vancouver Objects

The real fight in the legislature was caused by an effort on the part of the minister of agriculture to bring the dairy farmer of the Fraser River Valley and the poultry industry into the scheme. This aroused the antagonism of the members of the legislature representing Vancouver, while the city press somewhat vociferously objected. Curiously enough both the Fraser Valley Milk Producers' Association and independent producers who have organized a bargaining association because of dissatisfaction over their dealings with the independent sellers wanted a Committee of Direction for milk. The big and successful co-operative endeavored in every way to placate the urban opposition to the plan, promising that the next change in the price would be downward if opportunity were given the producers to correct faulty and costly methods of distribution. But the city interests would not listen to any proposals whatever and kept on shouting "monopoly" at the co-operative until the legislature decided by a considerable majority to confine the control experiment to fruit and vegetables for the present.

Dairymen not Through

Should the interior Committee of Direction successfully control the 1927 crop, Hon. Mr. Barrow will undoubtedly make another effort at the next session of the house to extend the scope of the act by providing that it will apply to any farm commodity when 75 per cent. of the producers favor the appointment of a Committee of Direction. But before such a step is taken it would probably be wise for all parties interested in milk production and selling to follow the example set by the fruit growers by going into conference to iron out their differences.

As a final word on the subject it should be said that a great majority of the fruit growers of the Okanagan Valley look to the future with renewed hope since the new act was brought into force. Should it accomplish the 100 per cent. control aimed at they can see no reason to despair of the future of the B.C. fruit industry. Their one remaining fear is that contrarily disposed persons may test the validity of the act, and that the courts will find it to be unconstitutional. But on this count they feel reasonably safe as Attorney-General Manson and some of the leading constitution authorities of the province definitely assert that this experimental legislation is not ultra vires of the powers of the provincial legislature.

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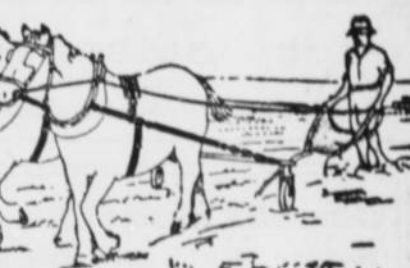
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Another Disarmament Conference

Britain, United States and Japan to meet at Geneva—
France and Italy demur

IN 1921, Great Britain, United States, France, Italy and Japan, met at Washington, and agreed to put a fixed limit on the building of capital ships and aeroplane carriers. No limit was set to the building of light cruisers, destroyers or submarines. As a result the race for building war vessels has been shifted to the lighter craft. In these the standing in vessels built, building or authorized is now as follows:

	Cruisers	Submarines
Great Britain	54	45
United States	18	59
Japan	25	68
France	10	45
Italy	10	32

It is generally conceded that the proposal for the limitation of capital ships got through the conference because of the belief that the dreadnaught had become obsolete as a result of the development of the submarine. It will be recalled that in the battle of Jutland, Jellicoe did not bring his capital ships to grips with the enemy, but that the brunt of the engagement was borne by Beatty with his cruisers. But it is doubtful if the conference would have agreed to the limitation if it had not been for the masterly way in which Secretary Hughes handled the case for disarmament. The result was the famous 5-5-3 arrangement entered into by Great Britain, United States and Japan.

An arms limitation conference under League of Nations auspices is to be held at Geneva, and preliminary discussions have already taken place. This conference, however, will probably assume that sea, land and air armaments are all tied up together. United States' representatives are taking part in the preliminaries. A comprehensive plan dealing with the entire question

will, however, take a long time to work out. Meanwhile the building programs of the powers proceed apace.

It is in view of this that President Coolidge has proposed a second conference of the great powers to discuss the limitation of smaller war craft. Geneva is suggested as the place of meeting. The proposal has met with a mixed reception. The feeling in Britain is that owing to her dependence on the outside world for food supplies and her widespread empire interests, her sea lanes must be protected. France claims that her building program is not greater than is necessary for the protection of her coasts, that sea, land and air defences should all be considered together, and that a separate conference would impair the prestige of the League. Italy, with her long coast line and weaker position on land believes that the control of the Mediterranean is essential to her safety. Japan indicates her willingness, but states that it will be impossible for her delegates with proper instructions to arrive at Geneva before June 1. It is reported that President Coolidge, having sounded out the powers, proposes sending an invitation to Great Britain and Japan to meet the United States at Geneva on June 1, in a three-power conference. France and Italy may be asked to send representatives as observers. Though Great Britain accepts the original plan virtually without qualifications her situation with relation to French and Italian naval programs is considered a possible obstacle to the three-power agreement to limit naval craft all along the line. Coolidge has stated that the American government is disposed to accept an extension of the 5-5-3 ratio as regards those classes of vessels not covered by the Washington Treaty and to leave to discussion at Geneva the ratios for France and Italy.

C.N.R. Net Revenue \$48,225,029

After meeting interest charges due the public the system will pay nearly \$3,000,000 to the government

THE position of the Canadian National Railways is even better than was announced some time ago. The final report for 1926, tabled in the House on March 24, by Hon. C. A. Dunning, showed net operating revenue for the year of \$48,225,029 instead of \$46,500,000 as previously announced. Under the standard system of bookkeeping used by the system, however, some items, including the tax bill of \$5,281,817 are not charged up to operating expenses and there are miscellaneous revenues which are not credited. Balancing up these items the net operating surplus to be applied to fixed charges is \$42,031,328 compared with \$30,335,634 in 1925. The fixed annual charges consist of interest owing to the public, \$39,701,896, owing to the government, \$32,000,452 and interest on the funded debt, \$133,051. After paying the \$39,701,896 interest owing to the public, there will be left a balance of nearly \$3,000,000. In 1925 the system fell short of meeting its debt to the public by nearly \$10,000,000, so that the improvement in 1926 has meant a large saving to the federal treasury. The total annual obligations to the public and the government, with the interest on the unfunded debt, as itemized above, is \$71,925,400. Deducting from this the \$42,031,328 surplus, the system still falls short of meeting its full annual obligations by nearly \$30,000,000.

Sir Henry Thornton's report states that the gross earnings showed an increase compared with the previous year of nearly \$22,000,000, while the increase in transportation expenses increased only \$1,000,000. The increase in freight revenues for the year was \$19,393,390, and in passenger revenues \$1,463,785. During the year 193 miles of new line were put into operation,

and in addition to this 117 miles of track were laid and 65 miles graded. On maintenance of way and structures \$48,536,502 was expended, and on equipment over \$51,000,000. The company employed 102,653 people on an average throughout the year and the total payroll was over \$152,000,000. On each dollar expended the company paid out 60 cents for labor, 11 cents for fuel and 29 cents for the purchase of materials and other expenses.

A substantial reduction continues to be made in the important item of transportation expense. While the gross earnings increased in 1926 by 8.6 per cent., transportation expenses increased by less than 1 per cent., with the result that the transportation charge against each dollar earned was reduced from 43.51 cents to 40.43 cents. The ratio of transportation expense to gross earnings in 1922 was 49.06; in 1923, 47.66; in 1924, 46.71, and in 1925, 43.51. If the transportation expenses had absorbed in 1926, the same percentage of the gross earnings as in 1922, the net earnings of the system would have been reduced by 49 per cent. or \$23,800,000.

A note of warning that corresponding percentage decreases in costs cannot be effected year after year is struck by Sir Henry Thornton in his report. He says: "It is but fair to call attention to the fact that during the first years of system consolidation there have been many opportunities for economy. Much of this field has been exhausted and, while efficiency and lower operating costs will be rigorously sought, it is not probable that corresponding percentage improvements can be maintained, especially when it is remembered that certain wage increase have already been granted to employees, and others are in negotiation which will tend to affect operating results."

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Producing Elite Stock Seed

Manley Champlin, Senior Professor of Field Husbandry, University of Saskatchewan, brings this subject up to date by summarizing the changes agreed upon at the 1926 C.S.G.A. Convention

ELITE stock seed is a term used by the Canadian Seed Growers' Association to designate any seed that is sufficiently pure and true to type to be suitable for starting stock for the production of registered seed of varieties that are eligible to registration.

Varieties that are of importance in the prairie provinces which are included in the eligible list are as follows:

Grimm alfalfa; Hannehen and Duck-bill two-rowed barley, Ontario Agricultural College No. 21, six-rowed barley, and Keystone, Sask. 228, a pure line selection therefrom; Arctic, Sask. 439 sweet clover; Crown, Sask. 272, and Premost flax; Superior, Sask. 307, brome grass; Banner and Victory oats; Prolific, Sask. 302, spring rye; Dakold, Sask. 295, winter rye; Marquis, Red Fife, Early Red Fife, Ruby, Kitchener and Mindum durum wheat.

The standard and purity required allows no mixture with other grain and only one mixture of some other variety of the same crop in 20,000 plants.

Define "Purity of Variety"

The problem of determining just what is a mixture has been a difficult one, especially with respect to varieties like Marquis wheat, Grimm alfalfa, etc., that continue to produce variations year after year. A definition for purity was inserted in the new constitution which was adopted at the 1926 annual meeting of the association. It is the intention of this definition of purity to exclude actual mixtures and variations that are distinctly off type such as bearded or brown chaff heads in Marquis wheat, but not to interfere with ordinary variations. In spite of this carefully worded definition of the term purity there will probably always be some room for discussion and disagreement with respect to what constitutes an impurity. But I think it was the clear intention of the members at the last annual meeting to exclude harmful impurities rather than to make the work too difficult for the grower by keeping him always in doubt as to the status of minor variations. The success of the association depends to a great extent upon the judicious administration of the section of the new constitution defining the word purity.

Elite stock seed must be pure as above described. It must be grown on land that did not produce any other variety of the same crop nor any other generation of the same variety. This means that elite stock must be grown on summerfallow or corn ground as a general rule. It must also be grown on a field or plot separated by a distinct space from other varieties or other generations of the same variety. Finally, it must be inspected, passed and registered as elite stock by duly authorized representatives of the association.

Methods of Production

Elite stock seed can be produced in three ways. The first method operates somewhat like a patent or copyright, giving the originator a chance to make something out of his production. By this method the originator of a new strain or variety which is finally ac-

cepted for registration by the association is allowed to register his own crop as elite stock seed as long as it meets the required purity standards.

The second method gives a grower who has produced a field of registered seed a chance to grow his own elite stock by going into the field and selecting enough plants to furnish seed to plant a seed plot, which may be any convenient size. Usually one-fourth to one-half acre is handled in this way. The crop produced from such selected plants must be inspected, and if it passes inspection a certificate of registration as elite stock seed is issued by the secretary of the association. The crop produced from such seed when planted becomes first generation registered.

Head Row Method

The third method is provided for the convenience of growers who prefer to start their elite stock seed in cultivated rows or nurseries as they are sometimes called. This method applies more particularly to wheat, oats and barley. To do this the grower selects a number of heads, say about 200 from a field of any eligible variety whether it has been kept registered up to date or not. He prepares the seed by placing each selection in a separate envelope to be planted the following spring in separate short rows. He can observe these rows during the growing season, especially during the period preceding harvest and mark the rows which appear to be healthy and true to type. He can then harvest the seed from these marked rows and bulk it together for his elite stock.

While no definite minimum figure has been set as yet in the rules of the association, in order to avoid the danger of picking out an inferior strain by this method, the growers should save the seed from at least 50 of the rows and from more rows if possible. If the new elite stock descends from 50 or more plants it is quite likely to be equal to the original variety in productive power, but if a smaller number than that is used there is always a very strong possibility of bringing out an inferior strain.

This last method has not been used a great deal as yet, it being much more cumbersome than the second method described. In order to induce some growers to operate by this method the association offers to permit the progeny of elite stock produced in this manner to retain its status as elite stock as long as it is grown by the originator, passes inspection and keeps to the required purity standards.

Transfer of Stocks

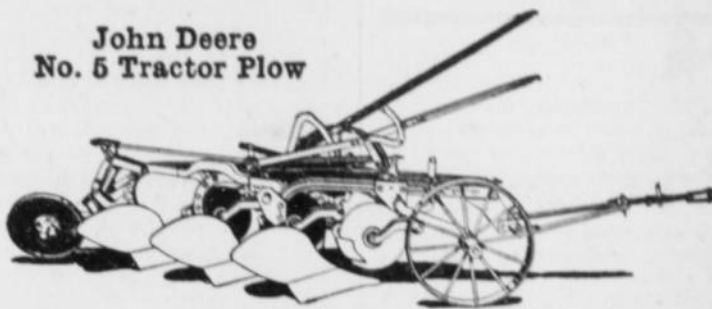
When elite stock seed changes hands, the first crop produced from it may be registered as first generation. The second crop is second generation and the third is third generation. There is no rule against registering fourth, fifth and sixth generations, but growers have not usually found it worth while to do so as the increased price obtained for the lower generations has not been sufficient to pay for their trouble.



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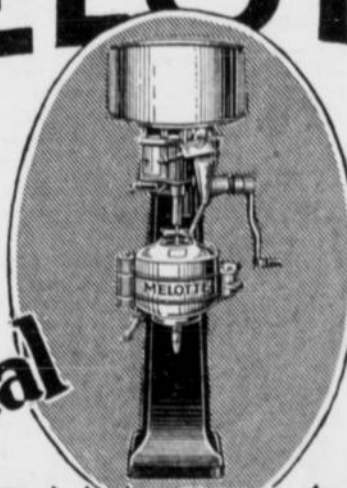
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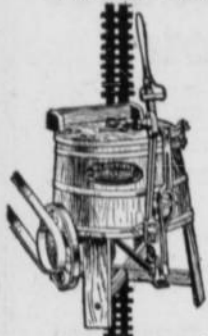
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Accepting Responsibility

HERE is seldom if ever a convention held, which is concerned in however slight degree with citizenship, but it deals with resolutions asking that some subject be added to the school curriculum.

During recent years two of the western provinces, namely, Alberta and Manitoba, have, at considerable expenditure of time, thought and money, made a general revision of the programs of study as carried out in the schools of those two provinces. Every possible effort was made to have the committees who did the work, representative of the various existing types of thought. Organizations, which are concerned with public welfare, were urged to bring forward recommendations so that they might be given due consideration. And yet the ink of the newly printed programs of study is hardly dry before we have further requests coming for additional studies to be listed or for greater time spent on some already there.

In the main the requested additions are for religious instruction, teaching of peace and of temperance. At a recent convention of farm people a resolution was introduced asking that co-operation be taught in the schools. One might fittingly ask just what would be taught, for by no means can we say that all farm people are yet of one mind as to just what type of co-operative effort is best suited for their own needs. We are as yet only discovering these things for ourselves and why should we ask for propaganda in our schools until we have by years of trial found what is most suited to our economic and social needs. It is not that these things are not of themselves worthy, but the school already carries more than its fair share of the burden. One is tempted to ask what is there left for the home to teach.

In the very early days of the race the home was the school, where the child was taught all of those things it was deemed necessary that he should know in order to fit him for the world in which he must live. As human knowledge increased parents found it necessary to send their children to teachers who would instruct them in subjects which they did not have the time and perhaps the knowledge to teach them. Finally schools were built and teachers employed at public expense so that the children of all the people might learn from those who had been specially trained.

The teacher has a child under her influence for about seven hours, five days out of every week. The remainder of time he spends at home. The home must not shirk its responsibility for instructing the child in those things which will help him to lead a useful constructive life when he reaches adult years. There are some things which the parent can not pass on to the school. Among these might be named religious instruction, temperate habits, respect for those in authority, consideration for others. They can, if parents so wish, be deeply impressed in a child's mind. He will then carry the best of them for the remainder of his life.

A Prairie Dweller's Lament

A good reader-friend from Alberta has written comment on an article which appeared recently in The Guide, which suggested arm-chair travelling via the means of books, if one could not afford real travel. She writes:

"I was a bit saddened by Anna Stevens' suggestion of a way of travelling. Perhaps I am something of a rebel but I feel sore when I remember that I am 50 years old, and have never seen the ocean. I have always been painstakingly industrious, but an ocean voyage costs more than I will ever be able to afford. I remember seeing, during the years the war was in progress, a cartoon in an American paper which showed a little girl looking at a Christmas ship laden with toys and good things for the refugees. The little girl was pictured as saying: 'Gee, I wish I

was a refugee.' That's the way I feel when I read of immigrants being besought to come over here from across the ocean. I sometimes say to my husband, 'Gee, I wish I was an immigrant. I guess I'll have to emigrate somewhere in order to travel much.'"

There are some drawbacks to living inland in a country as vast as Canada. At times one is perhaps tempted to envy those who live at or near the coast. But not by any means can all those people who live near the ocean go a voyaging. That is a matter which is largely decided by one's inclination, means and circumstances. And then, perhaps, if some of us who have spent our life on the prairies, had the opportunity to live at the coast we would have that hemmed-in feeling which prairie people so often experience when they get away from the familiar broad stretches of open country with its wonderful overhead sweep of sky.

But how does one discover that the place one is living in best suits one's particular type of temperament. Well, to travel is about the only way to find this out. In these days when our federal and provincial governments are spending some of our precious, hard-earned tax money on good trunk roads which lead to places of main interest, we can, by the aid of motor cars, transport ourselves even as far as the ocean shore. There were many good reasons for our grandmothers not having the opportunity to travel, but we can not say that for those of the present generation.

There is an old saying to the effect that you can get almost anything you

Personality

Archibald Lampman

O! differing human heart,
Why is that I tremble when thine eyes,
Thy human eyes and beautiful human speech,
Draw me, and stir within my soul
That subtle ineradicable longing
For tender comradeship?
It is because I cannot all at once,
Through the half-lights and the phantom-
haunted mists
That separate and enshroud us life from life,
Discern the nearness or the strangeness of
thy paths,
Nor plumb thy depths.
I am like one who comes alone at night
To a strange stream, and by an unknown
ford
Stands, and for a moment yearns and shrinks,
Being ignorant of the water, though so quiet
it is,
So softly murmurous,
So silvered by the familiar moon.

want in this life, provided you are willing to pay the price. Some of us balk at the price. We prefer to apply our energy or means in some other direction. And then, too, some of us really do not want certain things sufficiently strongly.

We cannot very well choose to live on the prairie and expect to have the ocean beach in our back-door yards, but the prairie dweller, if she is really determined, may somehow or other manage to reach the ocean.

Cheery Kitchens

You must make your kitchen charming as well as the other rooms of your house. The modern and up-to-date farm wife is in rebellion against dull, drab and uninteresting rooms that are so often seen. She must have more color now-a-days in her life, in her dress, and in her rooms. She is only expressing the general need for light and color.

And why not a colorful kitchen? Because tasks are humdrum must one make it far worse by a dreary environment? Our progressive farmers' wives do not. They consider the kitchen their workshop and go into a tidy, cheerful place equipped with just as many modern conveniences as they can afford.

The housewife reasons somewhat in this fashion: "There is my husband, now would he bother with out-of-date ineffective tools, or stick to the methods of his great, great grandfather? He would not! And if he did, he would never in this world make a success of modern farming." It pays the feminine go-getter to be even more fussy. She must insist upon having a cheerful, well-lighted kitchen, made sanitary and attractive with good washable paint in pleasing colors. Even the everyday garbage can and wastepaper baskets may be brightened for everyday use by painting them attractively.

The psychological effect of color is interesting. I remember when we were studying this subject we experimented with birds, putting them into dark, grey, lifeless looking rooms, then changing them into bright places where the paint was colorful instead of being drab and faded.

How those canaries would sing when put into the bright rooms, and how they would moop when hung in the dark looking places. It is just the same with a woman. Put her into bright surroundings and then listen to her sing, if she can't really sing, she tries anyhow, and it seems to me that there is nothing happier on earth than a housewife who sings at her work.

Now no matter how bright and cheerful your kitchen may be if it is all cluttered up (as sad to say so many kitchens seem to be) then it will cease to be attractive. And there is nothing quite so hampering to efficient work as a cluttered-up kitchen. Let the kitchen cabinet and broom closet conceal the unornamental utensils necessary for good work and your kitchen will look tidy. Paint the outside of the cabinets to match the other woodwork in the kitchen but paint the inside of all cupboards and cabinets in some bright contrasting shade, particularly the inside of dark cubby holes and cupboards. One woman acquaintance of mine renews the paint on the inside of such cabinets twice a year, painting them with a cheerful Chinese-red paint. She says that it is not so painful to go after the cleaning utensils and sponges when that bright interior greets her. So let's try to have cheery kitchens this spring.—Marilla R. Whitmore.

Notes

The Old Age Pension Bill has passed the House of Commons and been sent to the Senate. Current report has it that the Senate will also likely pass it. The act will not then come into force until it is accepted by the various provinces. The bill as it now stands should be studied by all those who are interested in social legislation. It is quite probable that the subject of bringing this new act into force will come up at the next session of the legislatures in the three prairie provinces. Between now and then there is ample opportunity to study the bill thoroughly.

Miss Esther Thompson, director of women's work of the Extension Department of Agricultural College, has been granted five months leave of absence and left the last week in March to tour Norway, Denmark and Sweden, in the interest of the Immigration Department of the Canadian National Railway. Miss Thompson will investigate the possibility of Canada getting larger numbers of settlers from the countries mentioned. Miss Thompson is a graduate of Manitoba Agricultural College in Home Economics. She is also well known in Saskatchewan, as she spent several years working with Miss DeLury, in the extension department of the University of Saskatchewan.

The Canadian Council of Child Welfare is to hold its 1927 conference in Vancouver, British Columbia, May 20 to 26. Delegates representing organizations and institutions concerned with child welfare will be in attendance from all the provinces of Canada.



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Household Discoveries
Gleaned from Experiences of Guide Readers

The woodbox always seemed to be the one displeasing note in my otherwise pleasant kitchen. When a wash boiler had fully rendered service I took it and converted it into a wood box by first fastening all the holes with mendets and gum. Then I gave the outside a coat of paint and enamel to match the kitchen walls. The result was very satisfactory. It set snugly behind the range without any fear of burning. There were no more pools of water from wood with snow on it. There was no dust from it and it could be wiped off easily and it then looked as spick and span as ever.—Daisy Muir, Sask.

If you have a few settings of eggs for hatching and want to keep them in an incubator along with other eggs and yet desire to keep them separate, try making a sack out of mosquito netting large enough so that that number of eggs may be slipped into them. Enough room must be allowed for the hatched chickens to come out. Leave the netting slack enough so that it can be raised, say four inches above the eggs. If the eggs are marked when they are put into the incubator they may be slipped into this net bag a few days before they are due to hatch. When the chickens come out you may then remove them and mark them with a toe punch before putting them with the rest of the flock.—Mrs. A. F., Sask.

The rug in my living-room was fraying badly at the edges and it was beginning to look very shabby. I purchased a few yards of carpet binding (you can get it in various colors) trimmed off the edges and bound the rug all the way around. It looks almost like a new rug now.—Mrs. J. R., Man.

If you are painting window frames this spring try holding a piece of tin close to the frame, to cover the glass. It will keep the paint from splashing on the glass and you will be able thus to paint the windows much more quickly.—M. J. A., Sask.

We have a cupboard in our basement that keeps food of all kinds fresh and sweet and at the same time free from mice and flies. We made it out of boards that had been previously used to crate furniture. We painted it white. The door is covered with fine wire which lets in the air. If the wire is painted it will not rust. I consider this the handiest piece of furniture we have in the house.—Mrs. H., Alta.

When making curtains, have the top and bottom hems the same width. Then when the bottom portions of the curtains show signs of wearing out you may turn them upside down and the curtains will wear much longer as the parts which are most in the light wear quickest.—Mrs. B. C., Sask.

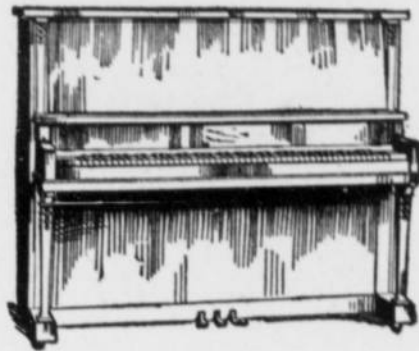
A handy hem marker may be made for those who make their own dresses by taking a thin flat stick and plaving it smooth. Tie a piece of chalk to it at right angles with strong string. The chalk then may be adjusted to whatever desired height and the shirt marked.—W. L., Alta.

A handy clothes sprinkler may be made from a ketchup bottle, which has a metal cap. Punch a number of small holes in the cap, fill the bottle with water and you will have a sprinkler that will save much time.—N. B. S., Sask.

Water-proof doilies are easily made out of old rubber aprons or from oil-cloth. They may be cut in various shapes and any desired size. They are fine for setting flower pots, vases or water jugs on. Uses for them will be found in almost any room of the house.—L. E. G., Man.

Overalls can be mended in half the time by ripping down the side seam of the leg, from the top to the bottom. The leg portion of the garment can then be laid flat and the stitching done on the machine.—Mrs. J. M. V., Man.

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Gelatine Desserts

A few recipes that will help the busy housewife decide what to have for dessert

By THE COUNTRY COOK

NOT so many years ago gelatine came to us in small sheets like tiny golden window panes. In this form it took longer to prepare and was much more difficult to measure than the granulated gelatine of today. While gelatine in itself is not very high in food values, it combines so well with other things and serves in the making of so many attractive dishes that we would find it difficult to manage without it. Numberless puddings, salads and jellies have their origin in a tablespoonful of gelatine. In the preparation of dishes for children and invalids gelatine is especially valuable. I wonder if all housekeepers have the difficulty I do in thinking up something new at this season of the year; fruits are scarce, rhubarb not yet ready and the supply of canned fruit running low; however, eggs are more plentiful and I find these gelatine recipes do help out wonderfully in solving the "what shall we have" problem.

Spanish Cream

1 T. granulated gelatine 1/2 c. sugar
3 c. milk 1/2 tsp. salt
Whites 3 eggs 1 tsp. vanilla
Yolks 3 eggs

Scald milk in a double boiler, add sugar and gelatine after it is soaked in a little cold water, stir for a minute until the gelatine is dissolved, pour slowly on the yolks of eggs slightly beaten. Return to double boiler and cook until thickened, stirring constantly, remove from fire and add salt, flavoring. Fold in the whites of eggs and pour the mixture in a mold that has been dipped in cold water. This is delicious served with whipped cream or with a little fruit juice and cream. Serve very cold.

Pineapple Bavarian Cream

1 envelope gelatine 1 can pineapple
1/2 c. sugar 1 T. lemon juice
1/2 c. cold water 1 pt. whipping cream

Soak the gelatine in the cold water, heat the grated pineapple, add the sugar, lemon juice and the gelatine, stir until the gelatine is dissolved. Chill and when it begins to thicken stir in the cream whipped. If grated pineapple is not available, cut the sliced pineapple in small pieces and use it.

Snow Pudding

1 T. gelatine 1 c. sugar
1/2 c. cold water 1/2 c. lemon juice
1 c. boiling water 3 egg whites

Soak the gelatine in the cold water, dissolve in the boiling water, add the sugar and the lemon juice, stir until the sugar is dissolved and cool quickly. As soon as it begins to thicken beat until frothy. Add the stiffly-beaten whites of the eggs and add to the gelatine mixture, beat again. Chill and serve with a boiled custard made from the yolks of the eggs.

Boiled Custard

2 c. scalded milk 1/2 tsp. salt
Yolks 3 eggs 1 tsp. vanilla
1/2 c. sugar

Scald the milk, beat the eggs slightly, add the sugar and salt, stir constantly while adding the scalded milk, cook in double boiler until mixture thickens and forms a coating on the spoon, chill and flavor. If eggs should curdle from too long cooking, beat with Dover egg beater until smooth.

Fruit Jellies

2 T. gelatine 1 c. fruit juice
1/2 c. cold water 1 1/2 c. boiling water
Juice 1/2 lemon Sugar to taste

This is an excellent way to use up left-over bits of fruit juice. One may use them separately or combine them. Pear, peach, strawberry, raspberry, apricot or rhubarb juice all make good jelly. If there is any of the fruit to put in with it so much the better, or dates or bananas may be added. Soak the gelatine in the cold water, heat the fruit juice, add the boiling water, the sugar, lemon juice and gelatine. Take from the fire and chill. When it is partially set, whip well and add the cut fruit. Serve with whipped cream or boiled custard. If liked, the whites of the eggs may be added to the fruit mixture.

Coffee Jelly

1 envelope gelatine 1/2 c. sugar
1/2 c. cold water Juice 1 lemon
3 c. clear, strong coffee

Soak the gelatine in the cold water for five minutes and dissolve in the hot coffee, add lemon juice and sugar, stir

until dissolved. Turn into a mold first dipped in cold water. When cold serve with whipped cream.

Jellied Prunes

1 envelope gelatine 1/4 c. lemon juice
1 lb. prunes 2 1/2 c. cold water
1 c. sugar

Pick over, wash and soak prunes over night in two cups cold water, cook in same water till soft, stone prunes and cut in quarters. To prune juice add enough boiling water to make two cups. Soak gelatine in half cup cold water, dissolve in hot prune juice, add sugar and lemon juice, add prunes, turn in mold dipped in cold water, when firm unmold and serve with sugar and cream, whipped cream or boiled custard.

Pineapple Rice

2 c. boiled rice 1 c. diced pineapple
1/2 pt. whipping cream 1 T. gelatine
1/2 c. milk

Dissolve gelatine in the hot milk, add to the rice and pineapple, when partially set add half the whipped cream. Pour in glass dish and chill. When ready to serve pile the remaining whipped cream on top. Other fruits may be substituted for pineapple.

Apricot Cream

1 pt. jar apricots Juice 1/2 lemon
1/2 c. sugar 2 T. gelatine
1/2 c. cold water 1/2 pt. whipping cream

In canning apricots I always do up a few extra jars for this special pudding. If dried apricots are used, soak over night, cook and proceed as for recipe given above. Soak the gelatine in the cold water. Rub the apricots through a sieve, put on the stove to heat, adding enough water to the apricot mixture to make three cups in all. When hot dissolve the gelatine in the apricots, add the lemon juice and sugar to taste. When the mixture is partially set beat until foamy and add half the whipped cream. Before serving pile the remaining cream on top.

Maple Puff

1 c. maple syrup 3 egg yolks
1 T. gelatine 1/2 c. cold water
1 c. whipping cream Pinch salt

Heat the maple syrup to boiling point and pour slowly over the beaten egg yolks. Place over the fire and stir until the mixture begins to thicken, add the gelatine which has been dissolved in cold water and put aside to cool. When partially set stir in the whipped cream and pour into a mold. If whipping cream is not available, add the stiffly-beaten whites of the eggs instead.

Ginger Cream

1/2 c. milk 1/2 c. ginger syrup
3 T. sugar 1 T. gelatine
1/2 c. minced preserved ginger 1 pt. whipping cream

Scald the milk, beat together the sugar and egg yolks, pour the hot milk over this, stirring constantly, return to the fire and stir until the spoon is coated. Then add the gelatine which has been soaked five minutes in cold water, the ginger syrup and the ginger. When it begins to stiffen fold in the cream whipped stiff. Pour in a mold and chill.

Chocolate Blanc Mange

1 envelope gelatine Pinch salt
1/2 c. cold water 1 tsp. vanilla
1 qt. milk 2 ozs. unsweetened chocolate
1 c. sugar

Soak the gelatine in the cold water, scald milk and add the sugar, grated chocolate and salt. When sugar is dissolved add soaked gelatine, then add flavoring. Turn into mold dipped in cold water and chill. Serve with whipped cream sweetened and flavored with vanilla.

Avalon Cream

1 T. acidulated gelatine 1 c. pineapple
1 c. sugar 1/2 c. nuts
1 c. cherries 1 c. cream
1/2 c. milk

Combine gelatine and milk, heat until gelatine is dissolved. Cool until partially thickened. Cook sugar with pineapple until thick. Cool, combine the two mixtures. Add the chopped cherries and nuts, fold in the cream which has been whipped. Turn into a mold and chill. Serve with whipped cream.

Jellied Apricots

4 c. cooked dried 2 T. lemon juice
apricots 1 c. sugar
2 T. gelatine 1/2 c. cold water

Heat the apricots and their juice to the boiling point, add one cup sugar and cook for ten minutes. Add the gelatine which has been soaked in the cold water, then the lemon juice. Turn into a mold that has been wet with cold water. Serve with apricot whip.

The Grain Growers' Guide

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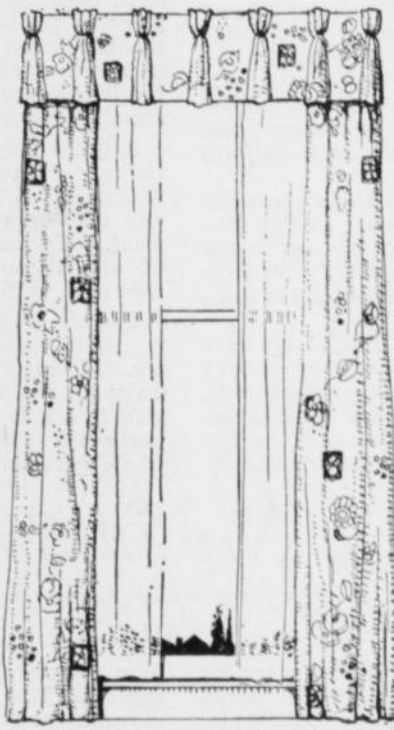
Fine points in making smart draperies—Neat hems, edgings and headings

By MARGARET M. SPEECHLY



EVERY woman likes making draperies and fortunately it is not necessary to be a professional to dress windows smartly. Good rods are essential. It doesn't matter whether they are flat or round, but be sure they are the "gooseneck" type with rounded ends (Fig. 4). These can be purchased single, double or triple, and special ones are made for bay windows. As a rule the thin "glass" curtains look best when hung on a straight rod attached to the inside of the window frame so that they will fall as close to the glass as possible. Too often, however, blinds are perched on top of the window frame so the only thing to do is to put the glass curtains on a curved rod. The right place for a blind is on the inside of the casing where it will nicely clear the lower half of the window.

Unless every measurement is accurately made it is impossible to secure smart effects in draperies. Experts always work with a yardstick or a carpenter's rule—never with a tape line, because it stretches after long usage. Glass curtains just clear the top of the window sill and overdraperies either come to the lower edge of the apron (the strip of wood under the sill) or to within an inch from the floor—never in between. When measuring be sure to allow plenty for hems and headings and also at least six to twelve inches extra if the material has a decided pattern. It is very important for the design to come at exactly the same point on each curtain, even though it means wasting a few inches of the goods. If your windows are small and the material is wide it can be cut down the middle to make two curtains, but this should never be done with narrow goods because skimpy draperies look decidedly "home-made". Large double windows always require a full width.



An attractively curtained window

Valance or Heading

If you are not going to make a valance, the curtains must have a heading. The depth depends on your own preference but to be smart it should neither be too narrow nor so deep that it fails to stand up. Suppose you decide on three inches as a suitable amount including the casing for the rod, allow six inches of material and turn it in to a depth of three inches. This makes a heading of three thicknesses which has more body than the two layers commonly used. Stitch at the edge and again at the required distance to form a slot or casing for the rod. As in dressmaking, press all seams and you'll produce smarter curtains. In washable curtains sew by hand a tiny, invisible tuck just beneath the casing, to allow for shrinkage. This can easily be pulled out after laundering if necessary. A heading for a gathered valance or the Dutch type is made in exactly the same way. In the latter case the side-drapes need a heading as well as the gathered strip that goes

between them. When a valance covers the entire top the glass curtains and side drapes need only a casing for the rods, as a heading would be superfluous.

Hems vary in depth according to taste, but one and a half or two inches is commonly used. On glass curtains allow enough material for turning in to the full depth of the hem as this gives more body and a smarter look than the usual quarter-inch turning. Very often the selvages, if not too conspicuous, make a good finish for glass curtains, but there also are attractive edgings made for the purpose. To avoid puckering, either remove the selvage or slash it frequently. Then make a narrow turning to the right side, press and baste on the edging so that none of the raw edges show. In basting, work with the material flat on the table and before stitching make sure the tension is just right—otherwise the result will not be smart. Two lines of stitching are usually necessary to make a neat job. You will notice a narrow white margin on both edges of some cretonnes. This should be turned under, pressed and catch-stitched as invisibly as possible to give a firm edge and neat finish to the draperies. The lower hems are usually about two inches deep and need not be turned in to the full depth. Have you ever wondered why some people's overdrapes hang so straight? This effect is secured by using weights—either the round kind or those sewed in tape. A round one at each corner is sufficient as a rule. It goes without saying that the lower edge of each curtain must be absolutely straight. In sheer materials always draw a thread before cutting.

To be smart a valance must be the right depth. More than 12 inches (finished) is seldom satisfactory. For a gathered valance allow one-third extra. It will not look well if either skimpy or two full. This type is hung on a separate rod. If you want a change let me recommend the pleated valance illustrated in the drawing. First of all you need a valance board which is merely a strip of wood secured to the top of the window frame by angle irons (Fig. 3). It must be the same length as the frame and five inches wide. Before screwing it into position, put large carpet tacks in the top at regular intervals of three inches, allowing them to project (Fig. 3), so that you can slip rings over them when the valance is ready.

A Pleated Valance

For the valance itself, measure around the three sides of the board and add the amount needed for pleats. This depends on how many you want. Arrange to have one at each corner and one, three or five between, depending upon the size of the window. For each pleat allow six inches extra—if there are five pleats add 30 inches to the distance around the valance board.

Turn to Page 51



From ONE package of Knox Gelatine

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[1] MAPLE SPONGE OR CARAMEL WHIP

(6 Servings)
1/2 envelope Knox Sparkling Gelatine
1/2 cup cold water
1 1/2 cups brown or maple sugar
1/2 cup hot water
2 egg whites, Few grains salt
1/2 cup nuts, chopped

Soak gelatine in cold water five minutes. Put sugar and hot water in saucepan, bring to boiling point and let boil ten minutes. Pour syrup gradually on soaked gelatine. Cool, and when nearly set, add whites of eggs beaten until stiff, and nut meats. Turn into mold, first dipped in cold water, and chill. Serve with custard made of yolks of eggs, sugar, a few grains of salt, milk and flavoring.

[2] PRUNE ORIENTAL CREAM

(6 Servings)
1/2 envelope Knox Sparkling Gelatine
1/2 cup cold water, 1/2 cup scalded milk
1/2 pint heavy cream, 1/2 cup milk
1/2 cup cooked prunes, cut in pieces
1/2 cup sugar, Whites of two eggs
1/2 cup chopped figs, Few grains salt

Soak gelatine in cold water five minutes, dissolve in scalded milk, and add sugar. Strain into a bowl, set in pan containing ice water, and stir constantly until mixture begins to thicken; then add heavy cream, diluted with milk and beaten until stiff, prunes and figs, salt, and lastly the whites of eggs beaten very stiff. Turn into a wet mold, the bottom and sides of which are garnished with halves of cooked prunes, and chill. Remove from mold to serving dish and garnish with whipped cream (sweetened and flavored with vanilla), forced through a pastry bag and tube, and chopped pistachio nuts.

[3] BLANC MANGE

(6 Servings)
1/2 envelope Knox Sparkling Gelatine
2 cups milk, 1/2 cup sugar, Few grains salt
1/2 teaspoonful vanilla

Soak gelatine in one-half cup of the milk ten minutes. Scald remaining milk with sugar and add soaked gelatine and salt. Strain, cool slightly, add flavoring and turn into wet mold. Chill. Serve with currant or strawberry jelly, or with custard, cream or chocolate sauce. Condensed or evaporated milk may be used, allowing one cup milk and one cup water—with the condensed milk, less sugar will be required. COCONUT BLANC MANGE: When blanc mange begins to stiffen, add one cup coconut. Or, stir in any of the following fruits: sliced oranges, peaches, dates or figs. CHOCOLATE BLANC MANGE: Add two squares melted chocolate or six tablespoonfuls cocoa to the hot milk and two tablespoonfuls more sugar.

[4] HAM MOUSSE

(6 Servings)
1/2 envelope Knox Sparkling Gelatine
1/2 cup cold water
1/2 cup hot water
2 cups chopped cold boiled ham
1 teaspoonful mixed mustard
Few grains cayenne
1/2 cup heavy cream, or evaporated milk

Soak gelatine in cold water and dissolve in hot water, and add to chopped or ground ham; when cold add mustard, cayenne, and cream, beaten until stiff. Turn into a mold; first dipped in cold water. Chill, remove from mold to serving dish, and garnish with parsley.

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"Oh, yes, we had a sewing machine in the house for years, but Mary had always wanted a Singer—just couldn't be satisfied with anything else. At first I thought we couldn't afford it, but I found we could get one by paying only a little each month and get a good allowance for the old machine, besides.

"So a few weeks ago we went to town and picked out one of their new models. They said Mary could give it a good try on any sewing she had to do—give it a good test and be satisfied first—I liked that idea. But say, you could never get that machine out of the house now. Why, Mary and our oldest daughter have done more sewing the last month than they did in the last year. They say it's fun to sew with a machine like this, so quiet and fast, and it does the prettiest work you ever saw. I do believe it's paid for itself already.

"Another thing I like is having a shop right in town where you can get repairs, supplies and service if you ever need them. I know how important that is for folks on the farm.

"Mary was right. We thought there were other things we needed more, and we just kept putting it off, but I can see now that this Singer is going to save the money to pay for itself and help buy the other things, too. I wish now we'd gotten it long ago. It's the best investment a family ever made."

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Making a Neat Patch

Helpful directions for making various types of patches

By ELEANOR G. McFADDEN

MUCH as we dislike it, garments have to be patched occasionally. Childrens clothes especially seem to find their way to the mending basket all too frequently. Our problem then is to know how to patch garments neatly, firmly, and inconspicuously.

There are several kinds of patches, namely, the flannel patch, the tweed patch, the hemmed patch, the over-hand patch, and the patch which is mended with mending tissue.

The flannel patch is used for mending flannel or other woolen material which does not fray readily. The worn edges of the hole should be trimmed away and the hole cut square or oblong, even with the warp and woof threads. Decide how much the patch must overlap the hole (usually about three-eighths or half-inch) and cut it, allowing for this. Place the right side of the patch in position on the wrong side of the garment, matching the pattern (if there is any) as well as the warp and woof threads and keeping the overlap the same distance on each side. Baste the patch and catch stitch the edges to the garment, then turn to the right side of the garment and catch stitch the edges of the hole to the patch. The raw edges are not turned in, as it would make a bulky patch.

To make the catch stitch or herringbone stitch, hold the material similar to hemming, except that the bulk of the material is above the hand. Make a small knot in the thread and draw the needle through from the wrong side at the bottom of the sewing line. Pass the needle the same distance to the left and take a stitch of equal length, having the bottom of it directly opposite the top of the preceding one. Repeat, taking stitches alternately to the right and left.

The Tweed Patch is made the same way as the flannel patch, except that the edges of the garment are sewed with running stitches using ravellings of the same cloth or thread of the same shade as the cloth.

Over-hand Patch: This is the least conspicuous patch as only one line of sewing is visible on the right side. The seam is flat and the stitches are fine. It is used to repair silk or fine materials that are not laundered.

The Hemmed Patch is used for mending materials that need frequent laundering, such as muslin, underwear, household linen, etc. If the material is striped or figured, the patch should be cut so that the pattern will match.

Pin the patch in position on the under side of the garment after cutting away the worn part and making a square or oblong shape. Crease a seam all round and baste it down. Clip the edges of the garment a little at each corner, turn in the seam and baste down. Then with fine stitches hem the patch down on both sides of the material.

Notch the corners of the hole diagonally to the line of tacks, and trim off the corners of the patch. Turn the seam edges of both hole and patch toward the wrong side on the line of tacks, and baste together. Then with small over-hand stitches sew the patch securely. Be careful to keep the warp and woof threads of the material straight at the joining edges.

Mending tissue or tailors' tissue, is a great convenience in cases of awkward rents or tears where a patch would show. It melts under a hot iron, and acts like a glue, holding the torn fibres together. A triangular tear should be mended before the edges have a chance to fray. The torn part should be laid, wrong side up, on an ironing board. Push the torn edges together as closely as possible, lay a square piece of mending tissue, large enough to cover it over the tear, and a piece of cloth over the tissue. Baste the cloth piece in position, but do not take the threads through the tissue. Run a hot iron over the cloth several times, until the two pieces are stuck together. Cut away all superfluous material.

A patch may be set in with mending tissue, but cutting as for a flannel patch. Cut a strip of mending tissue, and slip between the patch and garment. Be careful not to have any of the tissue extending beyond the torn edge on the right side.

Thread and patch should always match the garment as closely as possible. If the garment is faded, and new material has to be used, it would be well to try to fade the patch to match the garment or else to tint or dye the whole garment.

Just a Nip in Spring

When we crave for something sharply flavored

By ANNA STEVENS

THIS is the time of year when we seem tired of all the winter stored vegetables, meats, cake and pie, and crave something with a "nip" in it. If we live near a town we can satisfy this with imported green stuffs, lettuce, radish or baby onions. But many of us are far away from such luxuries.

No matter how many gallons of pickles I make, Easter finds them disappeared, and to fill this lack I make what I call my spring pickles. I make them from canned tomatoes, onions and celery, when I can get it. One can make catsup, chow-chow, mustard pickles or sweet pickles just as well in April as in September.

Here is a good recipe for chow-chow:
1 can of tomatoes 1 dessert spoon salt
6 large onions, cut 1 teaspoon pepper
up very small 1 teaspoon celery
1 head of celery, seed
cut up small 2 tablespoons pickle
1 cup brown sugar spice in a bag
1 pint of vinegar

Boil gently one hour or till it is thick. The seasoning of this can really be made to suit the family. Sometimes I leave the celery seed out and add cinnamon, ginger or allspice. I try to make each pot full of a different flavor.

What a blessing horse radish is! It just seems "to go to the spot." Have you ever used it in sandwiches and do you add a teaspoon of sugar to your vinegar when you have it grated and on making sauce? A little radish beaten into a salad dressing and poured

over a potato, onion and hard boiled egg salad is a delicious addition. It is also nice in gravy. Then there is mustard. It is a real good nip, stirred up with pickle vinegar to eat with pork. The French make it with the yolk of an egg, a little sugar, say a teaspoonful and a dessert spoon of vinegar. Stir this into the mustard till you have a thin sauce then cook over hot water.

Do you put a dessert spoon of mustard in your Boston baked beans? It is a great improvement, and have you ever made a mustard gravy for pork or goose? Try adding a level dessert spoon of mustard to your flour when making gravy.

Sometimes we crave a bit of something sharply flavored but have nothing on hand. Then I take a common onion and slice it into vinegar. It does very well. Do you know that cottage cheese is good when a sliced onion is stirred in it with cold meat or salad?

Have you ever used the canned pimento? Some do not care for it, but we like it very much in a cheese and pimento sandwiches. It is also good in potato salad or in a cream sauce with hard boiled eggs on toast for supper.

Truly nature knew our need of a nip in spring. For has she not provided the twangy horse radish as the first comer after the snow? Then comes early rhubarb and water cress and baby onions and the delicious nip of the wild strawberry. Until they arrive we can make many tasty dishes.

New Finishes For Furniture

Directions which will assist the housewife in giving her old furniture a new spring coat

By JEAN SOUTH

IN nearly every home there is some shabby or discarded furniture just yearning to be made over, which if painted could find a place amongst the best the house affords. Sometimes there are odd unrelated pieces that never seem to fit into the general scheme and yet are too good to be discarded, but a new dress of paint will prove that they, too, can be beautiful as well as useful.

And again there is new unfinished wood furniture, to be finished at home in a color and style of decoration that will express ones own ingenuity and individuality in practical home decoration.

Selecting the right color schemes is often a stumbling block, but if good judgment is shown in the choice of a color for the furniture and a complete color scheme worked out, with walls and woodwork toning in, a very lovely effect may be obtained.

There are many stock colors on the market and amongst them may sometimes be found one that needs very little changing to make it the desired tone. For instance grey is extremely good as it blends well with any color, but beware of the dark greys and those that verge on blue. These may be changed by the addition of white, green or orange. Sometimes the nearest obtainable stock shade may be modified with ordinary tube oil colors or with coach colors.

Sandpapering Necessary

The work is easy if one follows the directions carefully although at first it may seem tedious, but it soon becomes fascinating and the enthusiast sometimes must need be restrained from painting everything in the house.

New unfinished furniture must first be thoroughly smoothed with No. 0 sandpaper, and afterwards with 00 and the resinous knots, if there are any, should be given a covering of shellac as they may ruin the furniture later on.

It should have a priming coat of ordinary white house paint, thinned 50 per cent. with equal parts of linseed oil and turpentine. When this is dry, sandpaper lightly and dust.

Two coats of flat paint the desired color should next be given, the paint must be thoroughly mixed by pouring from one can to another several times and the first of these coats may be thinned with about 5 per cent. turpentine, but do not thin out the whole of the can as the second coat goes on without thinning. As these coats are covered by the final coat they need not precisely, match the desired color. Brush each coat out thin and take care that the paint does not settle in the grooves and ridges of the chair legs, etc., as it will not dry properly if thick. The first coat is just as important as the last for each contributes to the final perfection of the finished piece.

Smooth between each coat of paint and enamel with No. 00 sandpaper, rubbing at right angles to the marks, wipe off the dust.

When the second coat is thoroughly dry finish with one, or preferably two coats of high grade enamel, used just as it comes from the can after a thorough stirring. Allow 48 hours between each coat of enamel.

When Doing Old Pieces

The process of painting old furniture is the same as for new, except that the method of preparation varies according to the condition and character of the old finish.

Wax should be removed with turpentine and the surface washed with soap-suds and then with clear water and allowed to dry for 24 hours.

If the old surface is in good condition without evidence of peeling or cracking no priming coat is required. It need only be sandpapered before receiving the first new coat, but if it is in bad condition the old finish must be removed right down to the wood. This can be done with a liquid paint and varnish remover following directions on can. Wash thoroughly and allow to dry. After 24 hours proceed as for new furniture.

Enamel should be flowed on with a long even sweep, with the grain of the wood and afterwards across the grain without re-charging the brush, to cover any spots missed when flowing on, then it should be brushed lightly with the grain; this must be done quickly as brushing after the enamel has slightly set results in a rough finish.

Very ordinary painted or enameled furniture may often be transformed with a gay stencil design or decalcomania transfer. The stencil design may be colored with enamels or tube oil colors. When the latter are used a coat of varnish should be applied over the design when dry to give it the same gloss as the furniture and to protect the design. Furniture transfers can be bought singly or in sets of different sizes for furniture; follow the directions that are given with the transfers and finish with a protecting coat of varnish.

The Lacquer Finishes

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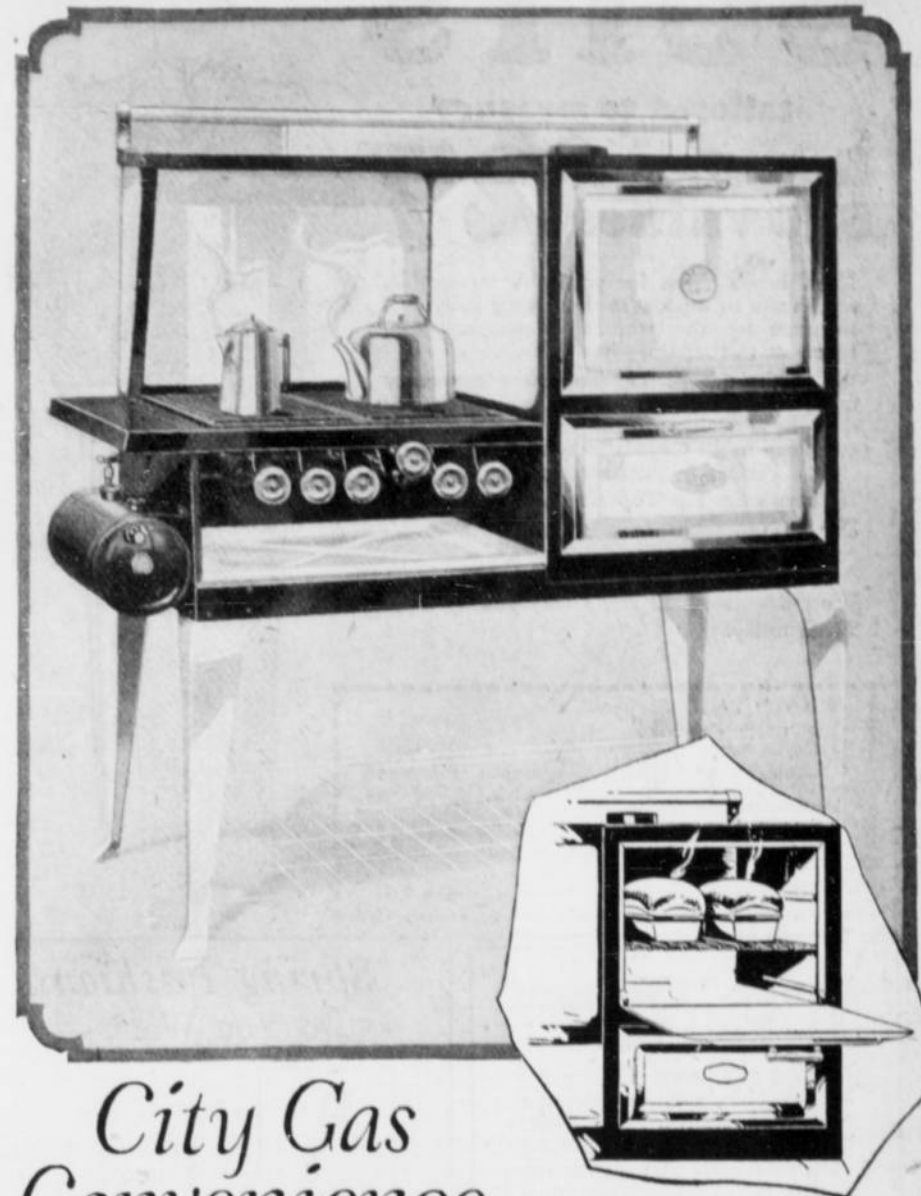
This quick drying paint or lacquer is sold under different names, and it is well to buy the very best recommended by the local dealer, as some kinds do not go on well over old paint. This lacquer is not any more expensive than enamel, and as it is not transparent two coats will be sufficient.

The first coat may be thinned with the special thinner (turpentine must not be used) and should be thoroughly dry

Turn to Page 46

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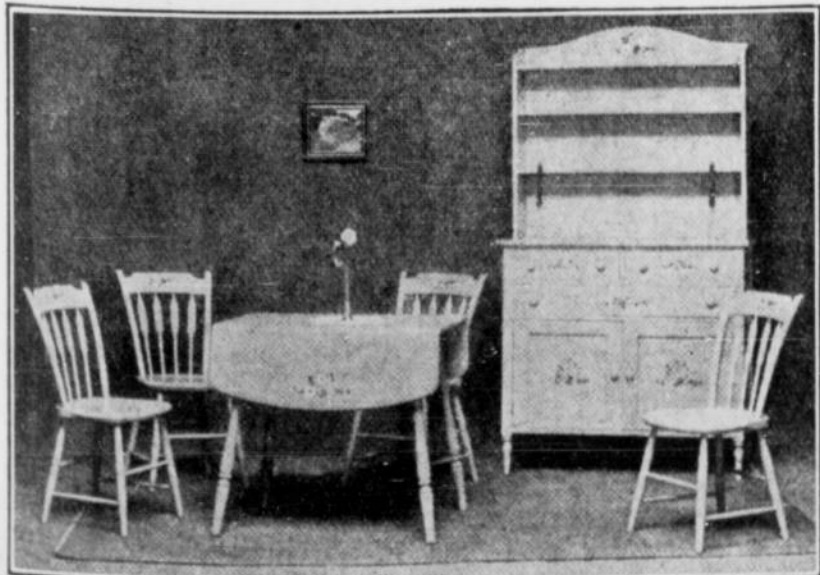
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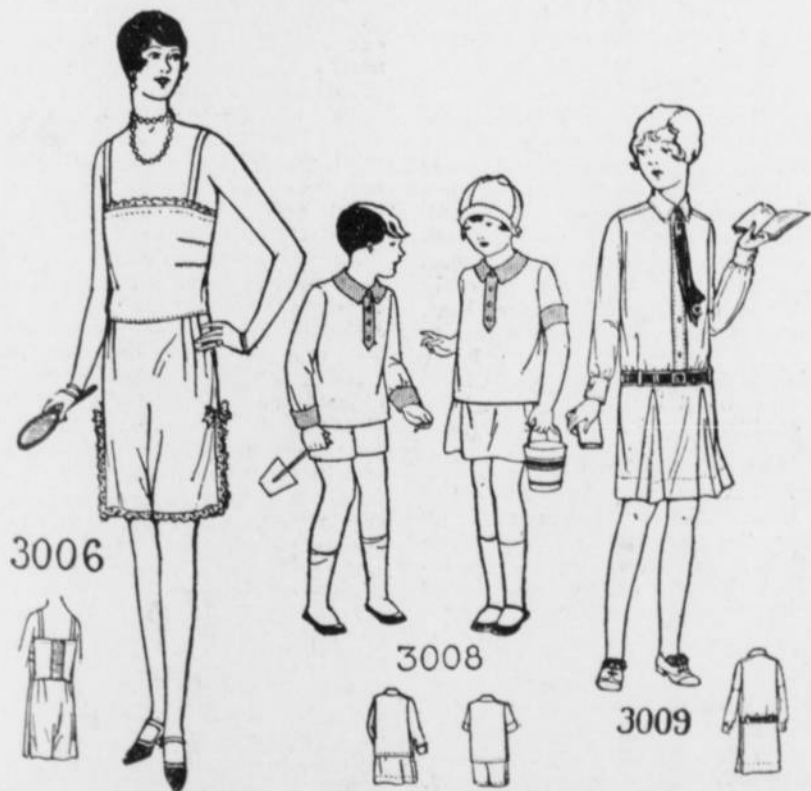
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No. 3005—Graceful Movement. The pattern cuts in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 1 1/4 yards of 36-inch plaid material with 2 1/4 yards of 40-inch plain material and 1/2 yard of 32-inch material for camisole.
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No. 3017—Something New! The pattern cuts in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 1 1/2 yards of 36-inch material with 1/2 yard of 20-inch contrasting.
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No. 2955—Morning Dress. The pattern cuts in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3½ yards of 40-inch material with ¼ yard of 6-inch material for vestee.
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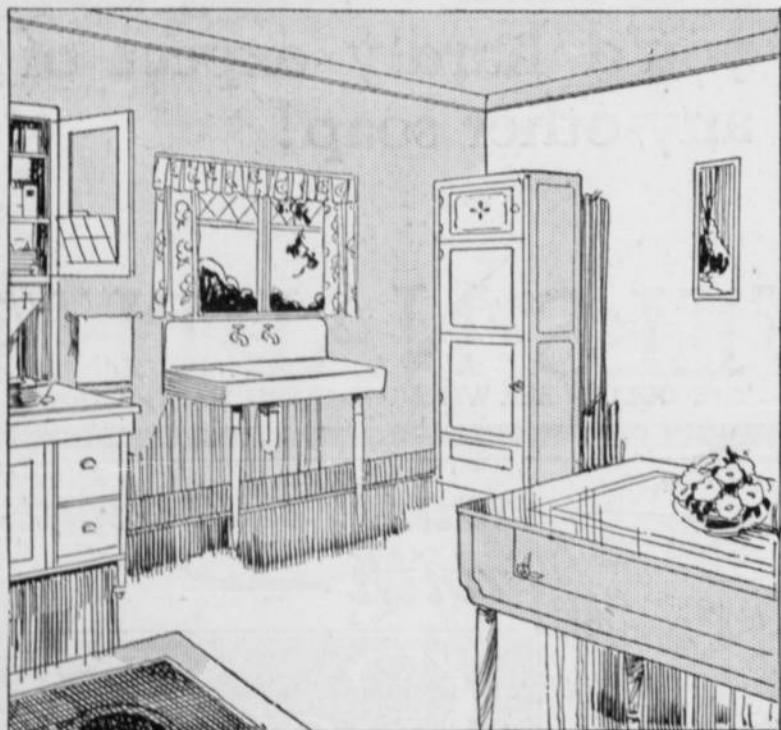


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The Tartarian Honeysuckle

By W. R. LESLIE



A magnificent bush of Tartarian Honeysuckle on the Brandon Experimental Farm

WHERE beauty alone is considered, it is probable that the most generally serviceable ornamental shrub for the prairie home grounds, is Tartarian Honeysuckle. Very early into leaf, a billow of bright, joyous bloom in spring, an object of rich luxuriance when laden with red or yellow globular fruits during the summer, a pleasing sight in autumn when the foliage ripens, preparatory to its falling, and finally a light and airy tone among the shrubbery in winter, by virtue of the grey bark of stems and of twigs which are fine and numerous, the Tartarian Honeysuckle is an asset in attractiveness throughout the changing year.

There is in this species much variation as to foliage color and size of flowers, color of fruit, etc. As the different kinds are known to hybridize easily, no surprise should be occasioned at learning that frequently there is much variation in the seedlings. In other words, the seed of Tartarian Honeysuckles, similar to that of tree fruits, does not come true to the female parent.

In selecting seedlings of this variable plant, only the vigorous bushes bearing many deep, rich, red flowers should be accorded first choice. Other selections may be desirable for special locations.

Propagation

These shrubs are readily propagated by sowing seeds, preferably in a seed bed which can be given partial shade for a time. But, as intimated, much variation may be expected in the seedlings. Where a glass house is available, green and wood cuttings of firm young shoots may be taken in early August and given gentle bottom heat. Hardwood cuttings may make a fair to good strike. Layering of the lower branches is also practiced. The chosen types may be propagated by grafting on to seedlings.

Pruning and Fertilizing

The height may vary from five to 10 feet. Splendid effects are procured by allowing the plants to assert their natural habit of growth without pruning. In such cases, only cutting out of dead wood, which is usually but little, may be done in spring.

If this shrub is used as a trimmed hedge, or as a specimen formal shrub clipped to definite shape, it is highly desirable that the clipping and trimming thereof be delayed until blooming season is passed, or until about mid-June. With such treatment, the loss of effect in blooming season is avoided.

When the shrub is over-reaching its prime of life, it may prove wise to rejuvenate the specimen by cutting out a few of the oldest shoots in the month of April, while dormancy is still upon the shrubbery border and when the cold drying winds of winter are past. Weak and crowded shoots are deserving of the pruner any April. Heavier cutting is apt to prove most valuable only to old bushes. An old bush, thus pruned to induce new growth and youth-

ful vigor, will be helped by having the soil top-dressed with rich soil or some fertilizer. The honeysuckle produces much foliage, much bloom and heavy crops of fruit, and naturally responds to nourishment of soil when same becomes lean or impoverished.

In pruning honeysuckles which have mostly hollow stems, it is policy to cut close to buds, which occur opposite on the stems, otherwise unsightly stubs occur and disease organisms are likely to lodge in these hollow stubs and be a cause of later trouble.

Usefulness

The Tartarian Honeysuckles thrive in any good garden soil, but do best in protected sunny positions. They are adaptable, however, and even in such trying positions as the exposed western corners of houses, are doing well at Morden.

Hedges of them are to be seen in most prairie towns. Frequently they are formed by planting a single row from 15 inches to two feet apart.

Along ornamental drives, they enhance the scenery greatly. Color values are to be borne in mind. A splendid example is at the Dominion Forestry Nursery Station, Indian Head, where a luxuriant specimen was placed on a point where the driveway forked. Coming towards the point in summer, one is given the impression of remoteness. This is imparted by the hazy purple effect of the rich dark red fruit, with which the bush is laden. In contrast, bushes on points in shrubberies, when the fruit is a glowing orange yellow, has the effect of displaying that point and giving the impression of proximity or closeness.

Formal specimens secured by clipping to a definite shape are common. Noteworthy examples are to be seen at Holland, Manitoba, and on lawns on the Yale and Harvard avenues in Winnipeg.

As a screen to shut off unsightly objects, or to assist in affording a vista, or in framing an approach to some landscape view, the honeysuckle is valuable. Among the other situations in which it may be used to advantage are to produce heavy formal effects in border planting; to supply bloom in early spring, after leaves appear in the shrubbery by virtue of its fruit; to furnish spots in partial shade; to flank the lawn, so as to provide privacy; to supply variation in the winter garden because of its light bark and delicate twigs; to supply partial shelter in the fruit plantation.

Thus its uses as enumerated are very many, and others might readily be added. Its comparative freedom from ravages of insects and diseases makes it a denizen of the shrubbery, accompanied with a minimum of grief, and with a rare amount of charm.

Burbank Sunberry

Luther Burbank made a distinct contribution to the horticultural world when he produced what he called the Sunberry, by a selection from some plants of the Solanum group. It is grown exactly the same as a tomato,

and is even more easily grown. The plants grow perhaps, 18 to 20 inches high, and have a heavy foliage, and they branch out so that they have a radius of possibly 18 inches. The berries grow in small clusters, about the size, shape and appearance of blueberries. They turn very dark, almost black in late August, and have a pleasant flavor when eaten raw and make up into a splendid pie, almost identical with a blueberry pie, lacking perhaps a little of the spiciness of the blueberry flavor which probably would be overcome by the addition of a few drops of lemon juice. The Sunberry will grow wherever the tomato will grow, and does not require a rich soil. It is a very worth-while plant to grow on the prairies and the fruit can be used in a variety of ways.

Following my habit of trying out a number of advertised novelties, I gathered in seeds of what was advertised as Garden Huckleberry or Wonderberry as being a wonderful pie making plant. It did not begin to compare in quality with Burbank's Sunberry. In fact, it is not worth growing. I wrote to Luther Burbank about it and the following is his reply, dated December 16, 1925:

"You have certainly been victimized like thousands of other people. The large, filthy tasting berry sent out would make any hog sick. I sent for some soon after I produced my Sunberry, about 20 years ago, and I know of no fruit on earth that ever has the terrible taste that that does. I think these folks call it, Wonderberry, or Garden Huckleberry.

"My Sunberry is as different as day-light and darkness. It is smaller, not as glossy black, more spreading plants, and has been received with joy by everybody, everywhere, during the last 20 years all over the world. You will see full description in my catalog and we have 10,000 testimonials or more regarding its value.

"The other berry should be called The Stink Berry rather than the Wonderberry or Garden Huckleberry the only wonder is that any company is dishonest enough to send out such a vile tasting fruit and take people's money.—Luther Burbank."

Mr. Burbank had a very emphatic and forceful style of expression and in this case he was quite correct as I can testify from experience. People generally should beware of novelties and try them out sparingly. Some are excellent, but many are not worth while. When growing the Sunberry the original and genuine Burbank variety should be secured.—G. F. Chipman.

Sunshine Table Corn

A new variety of sweet corn, named Sunshine, has come very much into notice within the last couple of years in the United States. It was produced by the North Dakota Agricultural College as a result of a cross between Golden Bantam and another variety known as Gill's Early Market. The ears are six to eight inches in length, yellow in color, though slightly less bright in color than some strains of Golden Bantam. The ears do not pass the usable stage so soon, and the table quality is said to be almost equal to Golden Bantam. Table quality is a matter of individual preference; some think it much better, others consider it inferior to Golden Bantam. The stalk grows about 5½ feet tall, and bears the ears one foot from the ground. Under North Dakota conditions, Golden Bantam grows a little taller and carries its ears higher. However, the Kentucky Experiment Station reports the reverse as being true there in 1926.

To show how quickly a variety of merit may gain a place for itself, the story of Sunshine may be interesting. In the spring of 1923 there was but one ear of Sunshine. In 1927 an estimate, based on the seed supply, indicates there will be at least 2,500 acres of it, which, figured at the average acre value of sweet corn for the United States according to the census of 1919, will be worth \$160,000. Since 82 per cent. of the growers who tested the corn in 1926, located in all the corn producing states of the Union as well as several Canadian provinces, reported that it

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The Grain Growers' Guide

was the best early variety they grew, and eight per cent. more reported it equal to their best, it is safe to say that its value will actually be considerably more.

As an example of the value of earliness to the market gardener, Sunshine sweet corn sold at from 25 to 60 cents per dozen on the market, compared to a usual price of 15 cents for Golden Bantam, merely because it was ready for the market and sold before the main crop of Bantam was ready.

Pie Plant and Peas

Curiosity once more lead me off old paths, this time into making additions to my rhubarb patch. Strawberry was the kind I had. I like strawberries, but wasn't wholly satisfied with this old bunch. This time I went the limit and got two new ones—Ruby and MacDonald. As was to be expected, perhaps, though either new variety is a big improvement on the old Strawberry, one is better than the other. MacDonald grows a longer stalk, but is neither as red nor as sweet as Ruby. If it is a 'barb for home use that is wanted, Ruby's the one. The stalk is long and slender, the skin is red from the ground up nearly to the leaf, and, unlike MacDonald, the flesh is red also.

At the Horticultural Association convention, I heard of a new garden pea, the Lincoln, seeds of which I got from Supt. W. R. Leslie, of Morden Experimental Station. It is a second early variety, coming between American Wonder and Improved Stratagem; is dwarf enough not to need staking, bears exceptionally heavy and the quality is of the best. One seed house has changed the name, selling Lincoln as Homesteader—a practice which, I think deserves censure.—A. R. Munday, Oakville, Man.

Winter Rhubarb

Some time ago I was reading in your paper about raising rhubarb in the cellar in winter, and thought I would try it. Last fall, just before freeze-up we dug out a good sized rhubarb root and left it on the ground to freeze. We forgot all about it until about the middle of January, then we brought it in and planted the frozen root in an ordinary wash tub that had been filled with earth and put down cellar at the time the root was dug. We have a furnace in our cellar, and there are a few windows. It is never very warm but the frost doesn't get in. We put the tub in a partly dark place and after a while some red sprouts began to appear. Mother watered the little

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plants occasionally and it did not take long before there was fairly good sized stalks of a nice red color. Today, February 28, I cut two-pounds of rhubarb from the plant and there is just as much left ready to use, and a lot of small stalks coming on. We had rhubarb sauce for supper and it was delicious, it had the finest flavor.

The stalks are from 16 to 18 inches long, not counting the leaves, and quite thick. I am sending you a snapshot of the plant which was taken on February 20, 1927. We are very much pleased with the results for there is not much work to it and a whole lot of pleasure.—Marie Sorensen, Markerville, Alta.

The "Glad" Garden

By A. R. MUNDAY

"GROW glads and be glad"—perhaps only a sales-making slogan, but maybe not altogether that. Think of flowers of every hue of the rainbow, self colors and in delightful combinations, a glory in your garden from July until nearly freeze-up, to the wonder of your friends and to yourself a continually new revelation of beauty! Surely no flower is easier to grow, nor gives comparable results for the little labor needed to encourage growth; surely there is no flower finer for garden or for house. "Glads," of course, stands for gladioli, and so perhaps there is as much descriptive truth as business sense in that same slogan—"Grow Glads and Be Glad."

A Variety List

Among my favorites of the 40 odd varieties which I grow are these: Prince of Wales, apricot buff, daintily beautiful, one of the earliest; E. J. Shaylor, bright rose, ruffled, a popular favorite; Herada, clear mauve, a fine color and a large flower; Proserpine, cerise self, lovely; Byron L. Smith, lavender orchid, a beauty; America, of delicate coloring, for a long time a favorite and deserving to be; Mrs. Francis King, flame pink and vermilion, exceedingly bright, tall and graceful; Alice Tiplady, orange saffron, beautiful; Crimson Glow, very dark crimson, especially fine; White Giant, a large lily-like flower; Anna Eberius, raspberry purple, a wonderful color; Goliath, dark purplish garnet; Rose Ash, shade of ashes of roses; Evelyn Kirtland, wonderful, and my favorite among pinks; and Jacoba Van Beijeren, mauve-violet, much more beautiful than its name; this last ties with Anna Eberius for first place in my esteem. With the exception of Rose Ash, Proserpine and Jacoba (pardon the familiarity), none of these cost more than 10 cents for a first size bulb—the most satisfactory size to plant.

The tallest spikes of bloom in my garden this year were thrown up by Princepine. All were tall, but one was almost shoulder high. Jacoba was next, with Rose Ash and Red Emperor very little shorter. Length of stalk is considered essential for exhibition. I think shorter stems might be more desirable for the garden, obviating the necessity of staking. Such dwarf varieties as E. J. Shaylor and Alice Tiplady commend themselves in this regard. None I have mentioned were staked except Red Emperor, Goliath and Jacoba, whose tall plumes of large flowers proved too heavy for even their sturdy stalks. I have found that Canadian grown bulbs make more vigorous growth than those imported from Holland.

A Canadian Creation

Of the new varieties Bon Echo was much admired. It is a strong grower with large flowers; in color, a perfect blending of cream and pink, exceptionally beautiful. It has a further merit in that its Canadian originator has introduced it at a price which is remarkably low for a new variety so very good.

My first plantings were quite early last season, about April 20; which may be too early by at least a week in ordinary seasons but proved safe enough in this. The first flowers were Prince of Wales, with Halley a close second and Odin third. Plantings of Halley and Prince of Wales were made as late as June 11, and of these bulbs Halley was in bloom on August 22, with the Prince a day or two later. At that time there was still bloom on the first planted bulbs of these varieties which had begun to flower before the end of July.

Glads may be cut when the first bud is half open. If the water is changed daily, a small piece cut

off the end of the stem, and the withered blooms removed, each bud will open to the very tip of the stalk, one spike thus providing bloom in the house for at least a week and sometimes for twice that long.

Use Early Sorts

In Western Canada one finds better satisfaction in planting the early and mid-season varieties than in planting the late ones. Personally I have limited myself to those which bloom in less than one hundred days after planting, a safe enough period in any season. Earliest varieties may, of course, be planted in succession.

Planting may be done quite early in the spring. Perhaps if one's bulbs are sprouting too freely in storage and the land is in shape for planting, it may be wiser to plant and take a chance on the weather, on the principle that the bulbs are better sprouting in the ground than in the cellar. Four or five inches deep is about right for ordinary soils; deeper planting is considered advisable in lighter soils and shallower in heavy ones. Quicker germination is ensured if planting is done in trenches, covering only an inch or two with soil until the sprouts are visible. Cultivation should be frequent after that and it soon fills the trenches up to the ground level.

The reasons for fairly deep planting are chiefly that by giving the stalk good anchorage it is enabled to stand up better against winds and heavy rains, and the deep planted bulb is down nearer the moisture. Some growers insist that deep planting encourages growth of the bulb while shallow planting results in greater production of cormels.

Reproducing Glads

When the bulbs are dug in the fall numerous cormels will be found clustered around them. These may be saved for planting and should bloom the second season, reaching full size the third. The hard outer shell of these cormels must be either softened or cracked if germination is to take place; small numbers are easily cracked with the fingers, while larger numbers may be soaked in warm water for 24 hours and then planted at once. Sometimes both methods are used.

Planting in rows 18 inches apart seems about right, though some growers place them two feet apart, and the full size bulbs should be at least six inches apart in the rows. Smaller sizes may be planted shallower than the larger ones and closer together. Cormels can be planted thickly like peas, and no deeper.

With glads as with most plants, good cultivation is essential to good growth. If manure is used as fertilizer it should be well rotted and thoroughly mixed with the soil. Bone meal is about the best fertilizer, but good results, though perhaps not the best, can be achieved without fertilizing our prairie soils. Glads must be planted in the spring and should be dug before the ground freezes.

Storing glads presents few difficulties. They should be cured after digging, cutting the tops off when dug or after curing when the old bulb should be pulled off, also the roots. The bulbs may be stored in open boxes or merely kept in paper bags. Provision for circulation of air should be made; slats placed between boxes and tops of bags left open. A temperature of from 35 to 40 degrees is about right for storage; where potatoes keep well, glads will.

Size of corm is a varietal characteristic, and often the best blooms are from varieties which never develop large corms.



Full of Flavour "SALADA" TEA

T57

So why accept exhausted bulk tea.

Seed Novelties

Lima Peas



The Lima Pea is a most delicious vegetable, and sure to become as popular as the Lima Bean. The peas are larger than the largest Lima Bean and nearly the same shape. Very hardy; can be planted as soon as the ground thaws out in the spring. In growth it is unlike other varieties of peas, for instead of being a vine, it is a bush of upright growth, about two feet high, with strong, sturdy stalks. Botanically it belongs to the Horse Bean family, but is more like a pea than a bean. We have but a limited amount of seed, so are selling it in packets only. Packet 10c; 3 pkts. 25c; 7 packets 50c; 15 packets \$1.00 postpaid.

Vine Peach



Ripe Fruit in 80 Days After Seed is Planted

This wonderful Vegetable Peach is the most beautiful of all vegetables. They resemble oranges in color, shape and size, and grow on vines like melons. They present a beautiful and tempting appearance when canned; make delicious preserves and sweet pickles; and are fine for pies. There is nothing like them. Extremely early, of the easiest culture and very prolific, covering the ground with golden fruit. They grow from the seed in 80 days. A package of the seed will be sent postpaid for 10c; 3 packages for 25c.

The Chestnut Bean



This wonderful Bean looks like a gigantic Pea. When boiled it has a flavor like boiled chestnuts, and is one of the most delicious beans grown. Grows in the form of a tall bush, and is completely covered with pods. For soup and turkey stuffing it can not be surpassed. It is a Spanish Bean, and is known as the "Garbanzo." We have but a limited amount of seed to offer, so are selling same in packets only. Packet 10c; 3 pkts. 25c; 7 pkts. 50c; 15 pkts. \$1.00, postpaid.

Japanese Climbing Cucumber



A wonderful Cucumber from Japan. Vines extra strong, vigorous and great climbers, producing surprising amount of superior fruit on poles, fences, side of house, etc. Three times the usual crop from a given area can be grown with this variety. A good sort to plant to save garden space. Fruits of large size, nice green color, and fine for slicing and pickling. Sets fruit constantly throughout the season. Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c, postpaid.

Japanese Giant Radish



This is the great Sakurijima Radish from Japan. The largest radish grown, often attaining the enormous weight of 15 lbs., and sometimes 20 or 30 lbs. It is not only a curiosity but a radish of extraordinary quality. The flesh is solid, firm and brittle, and of most excellent flavor; can be eaten all summer long, and also be kept through the winter. Will thrive in any soil or climate. Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c, postpaid.

Yard Long Bean



This is an excellent variety, as well as being an interesting curiosity. The vines are rampant and produce an enormous crop of long, slender, round pods, which are of excellent quality for snap beans. The round pods grow from 2 to 4 feet in length having the thickness of a lead pencil. Tender and of fine flavor. Packet 10c; 3 packets 25c, postpaid.

Banana Muskmelon



Surpasses all other melons in its delicious fragrance. The flesh (the melon being nearly solid) is of a rich salmon, of the best quality and very sweet and melting. It is very prolific. Grows from 18 to 26 inches in length and looks almost like an overgrown banana. Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c, p.p.

Golden Honey Watermelon

A delicious yellow-fleshed Watermelon. Rich golden color, firm, crisp and glistening, sweet as honey, and fairly melts in your mouth. No hard core or stringiness. An early melon, average about 20 lbs. each, and very few seeds. Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c, postpaid.

Gigantic Guinea "Bean"



The New Guinea Butter Bean is a wonderful vegetable; extensively advertised as the Gigantic Guinea "Bean." Grow to enormous size, one fruit often weighing 15 lbs. and from 4 to 5 feet long. Delicious eating and of fine flavor. Will grow anywhere. Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c; 7 pkts. 50c, postpaid.

FREE

We have a wonderful vegetable novelty of extraordinary merit, that should be grown in every garden, and we are going to give a package of same with each seed order amounting to \$1.00 or more. You must order direct from this ad to get this present.

BURGESS SEED & PLANT CO., 313 N.A., Galesburg, Mich.

DO NOT SEND CANADIAN POSTAGE STAMPS, AS WE CANNOT USE THEM. ORDER DIRECT FROM THIS ADVERTISEMENT.

Save Money on your BROODER

Write for
Free Book

DON'T get a brooder until you have read the new Buckeye Book. It gives all the facts about the greatest brooder values we have ever offered. It tells how you can save money. And more than that, it shows the way to make more money from your poultry. It shows the way to prevent losses—to raise more chicks from every brood, and to do it with less time and work. All this money-saving, money-making information is free. Write us, today, for the new Buckeye Book.

Reduced Prices! Compare Buckeye with other brooders. Instantly, you'll see the big values Buckeye offers. The new Buckeye Coal-Burning Brooders have larger stoves. They hold more coal; they give more heat; they burn longer with one fueling. And the new Revolving



Hover saves time and work. The Buckeye Oil-Burning Brooder is the last word in simplicity and chick-raising efficiency. Simply light the burner and it stays lighted—it stays regulated. It cares for your chicks day and night without fuss or worry.

Buckeye Incubators Hatch More Chicks

But let us send you all the facts about these money-saving, reliable brooders. And we'll tell you how Buckeye Incubators hatch more chicks. We'll send you the new Buckeye Book. Write us for it, today.

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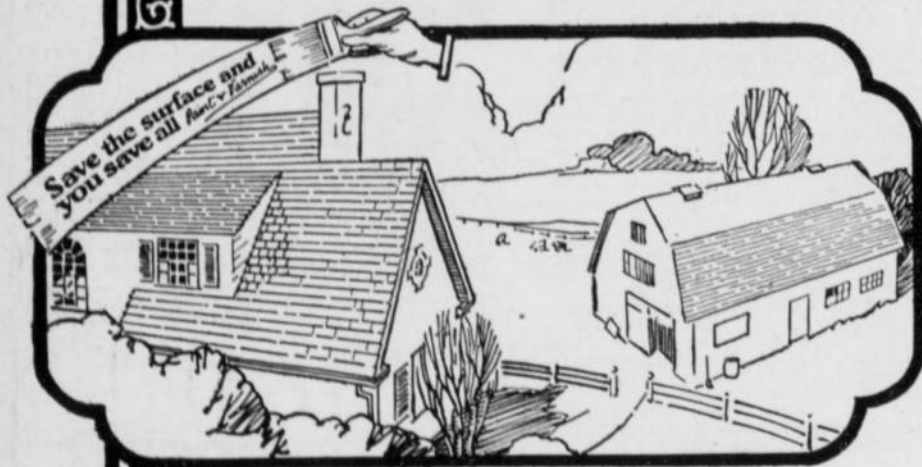
These famous
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Colony Brooders
will save your baby chicks

as low as
\$16.50
Slightly Higher in
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OR HARD COAL

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Winters have tested Summers have proved



SHINGOLEEN

A Bapco Product

"The Supreme Shingle Finish"

LEADING architects, painters and property owners throughout the west, acknowledge the superiority of Shingoleen over ordinary shingle stains. It is a product of the very highest quality, being composed of a light, thin oil, which penetrates far into the shingle, preventing decay and a heavier oil which stays on top, binding the color pigments and effectively resisting the extremes of sun, rain or frost. Shingoleen is also suitable for fences, arbors and rough lumber, and can be used to advantage on clapboard or dressed lumber.

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Breaking Up Broodiness

There are many ways of breaking up broodiness, yet common sense dictates that the method employed shall not subject the hen to cruelty or privation. The old-fashioned idea—to inflict some form of punishment upon the unoffending Biddy because she responded to a natural impulse—really invited further loss of eggs. Half starving, or keeping a hen from water, retards egg development instead of stimulating it. On the contrary, a sitting hen should be induced to eat and drink freely, as well as to exercise. This will revive her appetite, and where that is accomplished in the first few days of broodiness the egg organs will resume their activity, and in about a week's time the hen will be cackling instead of clucking.

One of the most efficient ways of breaking up broodiness, especially in long laying houses where the birds are kept in large flocks, is temporarily to partition with wire netting the end of the house having the maximum of sunshine and to remove all nests and other fixtures that might offer secluded nooks. Keep plenty of fresh water, green stuff and feed in the pen, and wherever possible encourage exercise. If the "clucks" still show a tendency to construct nests on the floor, which they are hardly likely to do where there is strong sunshine, place a couple of lively cockerels in the pen.

The Slatted Bottom Coop

In a warm climate, or when the weather is mild, the same results may be obtained in an outdoor yard, preferably in the shelter of a building where the birds may seek refuge in case of violent rainstorms. Where only a few fowls are to be considered, a packing case or coop with a slatted bottom raised about six inches from the ground will serve. The hens are unable to squat in a comfortable position, and the sensation of air currents instead of eggs under them is most disconcerting.

Two or three days of this harmless pillory usually disgusts them, and when released they are only too eager to join their former comrades. As in the other method, water and feed should be kept in the coop all the time.

A \$1,000 Gobbler



It would cost a small fortune to make a Thanksgiving dinner on the turkey shown in the picture above. The wish-bone alone would cost about \$100.

The big White Holland shown with the man who raised him sold for \$1,000 cash at the conclusion of the All-American Turkey show, held the first week in February as an annual event, at Grand Forks, North Dakota. The bird was raised by Blair Chapman, farmer, near Minnewaukan, N.D., and was purchased as soon as he won his championship ribbon, by Mrs. C. H. Folz, of Drayton, N.D.

The show at Grand Forks is said to be the largest exclusive turkey show in the United States, and this year hundreds of birds from all parts of the United States were on exhibition.

The big White Holland succeeds as champion a bronze gobbler owned by Victor Hartl, of New Rockford, N.D., the latter bird having won the first honors at the show in February, 1926.

White Diarrhea

Remarkable Experience of Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw in preventing White Diarrhea

The following letter will no doubt be of utmost interest to poultry raisers who have had serious losses from White Diarrhea. We will let Mrs. Bradshaw tell of her experience in her own words:

"Dear Sir: I see reports of so many losing their little chicks with White Diarrhea, so thought I would tell my experience. I used to lose a great many from this cause, tried many remedies and was about discouraged. As a last resort I sent to the Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 437, Waterloo, Iowa, for their Walko White Diarrhea Remedy. I used two 50-cent packages, raised 300 White Wyandottes and never lost one or had one sick after giving the medicine and my chickens are larger and healthier than ever before. I have found this company thoroughly reliable and always get the remedy by return mail."—Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw, Beaconsfield, Iowa.

Cause of White Diarrhea

White Diarrhea is caused by microscopic organisms which multiply with great rapidity in the intestines of diseased birds and enormous numbers are discharged with the droppings. Readers are warned to beware of White Diarrhea. Don't wait until it kills half your chicks. Take the "stitch in time that saves nine." Remember, there is scarcely a hatch without some infected chicks. Don't let these few infect your entire flock. Prevent it. Give Walko in all drinking water for the first two weeks and you won't lose one chick where you lost hundreds before. These letters prove it:

Never Lost a Single Chick

Mrs. L. L. Tam, Burnetts Creek, Ind., writes: "I have lost my share of chicks from White Diarrhea. Finally I sent for two packages of Walko. I raised over 500 chicks and I never lost a single chick from White Diarrhea. Walko not only prevents White Diarrhea, but it gives the chicks strength and vigor; they develop quicker and feather earlier."

Never Lost One After First Dose

Mrs. Ethel Rhoades, Shenandoah, Iowa, writes: "My first incubator chicks, when but a few days old, began to die by the dozens with White Diarrhea. I tried different remedies and was about discouraged with the chicken business. Finally, I sent to the Walker Remedy Co., Waterloo, Iowa, for a box of their Walko White Diarrhea Remedy. It's just the only thing for this terrible disease. We raised 700 thrifty, healthy chicks and never lost a single chick after the first dose."

You Run No Risk

We will send Walko White Diarrhea Remedy entirely at our risk—postage prepaid—so you can see for yourself what a wonder-working remedy it is for White Diarrhea in baby chicks. So you can prove—as thousands have proven—that it will stop your losses and double, treble, even quadruple your profits. Send 50 cents for package of Walko (or \$1.00 for extra large box)—give it in all drinking water and watch results. You'll find you won't lose one chick where you lost dozens before. It's a positive fact. You run no risk. We guarantee to refund your money promptly if you don't find it the greatest little chick saver you ever used. The Pioneer National Bank, the oldest and strongest bank in Waterloo, Iowa, stands back of our guarantee.

WALKER REMEDY CO., Dept. 437,
Waterloo, Iowa.

Send me the [] 50-cent regular size (or [] \$1.00 economical large size) package of Walko White Diarrhea Remedy to try at your risk. Send it on your positive guarantee to promptly refund my money if not satisfied in every way. I am enclosing 50 cents (or \$1.00). P. O. money order, Express money order or currency acceptable.

Name _____
Town _____
Prov. _____ R. F. D. _____
Mark (X) in square indicating size package wanted. Large package contains about two and one-third times as much as small.

140 Egg Incubator \$17.95
30 Days Trial

Freight and duty paid to any R. R. station in Canada. Double walls with airspace between. Hot water heat. Copper tanks. Double glass doors. Shipped set up, complete with all fixtures. Orders shipped from our Canadian warehouses.

140 Eggs	\$17.95; with Drum Brooder	\$23.95
180 Eggs	\$21.50; with Drum Brooder	\$29.50
250 Eggs	\$29.75; with Drum Brooder	\$39.95
340 Eggs	\$39.95; with Canopy Brooder	\$57.85
500 Eggs	\$59.50; with Canopy Brooder	\$77.40

Freight and Duty Paid

Re sure when you order an incubator and brooder that the prices quoted are freight and duty paid to your railroad station. When you order Wisconsin they are delivered to you freight and duty paid. All orders are shipped from Toronto or Winnipeg, whichever is nearest to you.

Order direct from this ad. 30 days trial—money back if not pleased. If not ready to order now, don't buy until you get our 1927 catalog which shows larger sizes up to 2000 eggs.

Wisconsin Incubator Co., Box 220, Racine, Wis.

Don't Force Chicks to Die!

Keep your chicks busy scratching in comfortable GLASS CLOTH quarters and they will grow strong and husky with a minimum loss from Rickets and death. GLASS CLOTH admits more Ultra-Violet rays than any other material and gives your chicks the health-building sun's energy they so vitally need.

Get Genuine GLASS CLOTH—none other equals it.

Be sure you get the original—the name is stamped on every yard. Users in every part of the world prove the merits of GLASS CLOTH.

65c a square yard, delivered, C.O.D., postage paid. Direct from us or at your dealer. Economy Incubators and Breeders. Canada's Best Value.

GEO. WOOD MFG. CO.
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CONDENSED MILK

Free to Mothers!
Write: The Borden Co. Limited, Montreal, for Feeding Chart and helpful Baby Welfare Booklet. E1827

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GOITRE

A LADY who tried everything in vain and at last discovered a safe and simple Home-Remedy will now mail full particulars FREE. Send stamp and mention this paper. ALICE MAY, Pelissier St., P.O. Box 12, Windsor, Ont.

- - R-a-d-i-o - -

Edited by D. R. P. COATS

CNRW's Popular Announcer

R. H. Roberts

Mr. Roberts has been in charge of CNRW (Canadian National Railways, Winnipeg) since a short time after it came on the air, three years ago. His programs are, of course, all of a very high quality and his announcements are made in a dignified manner befitting to the organization which he represents. Notwithstanding his long residence in Canada, Mr. Roberts has still a slight accent unmistakably Welsh in origin and therefore by no means unpleasing to the ear. An ardent footballer, he has lately undertaken the duties of coach to a sixteen-month son and heir. CNRW celebrates the third anniversary of its opening on the evening of March 30. Listen in on 405 meters.

Brandon Wants a Station

A NUMBER of representative citizens of Brandon are anxious that the Wheat City shall have a broadcasting station. Having found someone who is willing to erect and operate one for them, an application for a license was made to the Radio Department at Ottawa. The department, it should be noted, has not changed in personnel since the earliest days of wireless telegraphy in Canada and has earned for itself the admiration of many other countries, including especially the United States, for the sane manner in which it has handled broadcasting problems. It may therefore be said to know its business and it takes precautions before granting licenses, to make sure that a station is actually wanted in each location coming under its consideration.

In Manitoba—and nowhere else in Canada—a town or city wanting a broadcasting station cannot deal with Ottawa direct, but must get its application approved first by the commissioner of telephones. Ottawa, therefore, referred the request to the provincial minister, who passed it along to the commissioner.

The application, like the proverbial cat, came back. A letter accompanying it stated that the commissioner considered no public interest would be served by the erection of a second station in Manitoba at the present time. Undismayed by the rebuff, the citizens of Brandon who had promised support for the project promptly formed a special committee for the purpose of talking things over with the commissioner and persuading him if possible that one lone 500-watt station is not sufficient to satisfy the demands of all the people of Manitoba. It is pointed out that licensed Manitoba listeners are contributing 50 cents apiece each year towards the support of provincial broadcasting. For this, they enjoy service from one station, whereas the Saskatchewan listeners and those in other provinces gladly let their annual fees go direct to Ottawa and leave broadcast licensing problems to the Dominion Radio Department with the result that they obtain service from a number of stations in various cities.

Inasmuch as I am personally interested in the proposed Brandon station, it would not be proper for me to comment further upon it in these columns, beyond keeping my readers informed of the march of events. I will say, however, that the matter is one of deep concern to Manitoba radio listeners and should be studied carefully and impartially.

Improvements at CKY

With the break-up of the cold weather, we were able to commence work upon a number of improvements at the Agricultural College station. The temporary aerial has now been replaced with a very efficient one of the



If the branch should break—

ENDURED AGONY FROM BRUISES AND STRAIN

Hurt in bad fall, young woman makes quick recovery

A young woman at Bushnell's Basin, Monroe County, New York, fell and was badly bruised and strained.

"I suffered agony," she writes, "but I used Sloan's Liniment and it relieved the pain right away. Now I don't feel it at all."

What is the secret of the almost magical powers of this remarkable remedy?

Simply the fact that Sloan's doesn't merely deaden the nerves so that you don't feel the pain. It really drives out the pain by helping the conditions that are causing it.

Right to the affected spot it brings a healing stream of fresh, revitalizing blood, driving out congestion, relaxing contracted muscles. The pain stops as a natural consequence.

So clean and easy to use, too. Just pat it on lightly without rubbing, and the liniment will do its work. Get a bottle today and have it on hand. All druggists have it—35 cents.

Free Licenses For the Blind

A concession which will meet with the approval of all right thinking people, is the one which has just been made by the Radio Department at Ottawa respecting radio sets owned by blind listeners. Free licenses for the sightless will hereafter be issued by the head office of the Canadian National Institute for the Blind. Taking a penny from a blind man's hat has always been regarded as the height of meanness and the collection of an annual dollar from blind radio listeners seems the next thing to it. Let us hope that similar exemptions will soon be made for hospital patients and needy shut-ins. If we cannot give these people the benefits of radio without demanding their dollars or threatening them with visits of the mounted police, there is something wrong with our ideas of humanity. True, they get wonderful value for their money, but just south of the line the wealthy and poor alike pay nothing for the same or even better value—and the comparison hurts.

Correspondence

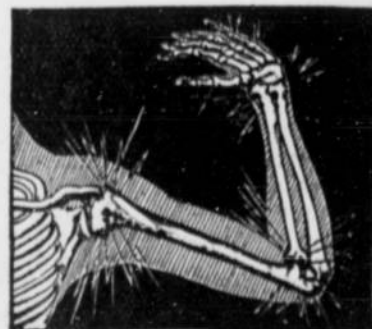
W. G., Brandon—Yes, I would visit Brandon at regular intervals and put on special program features, apart from the regular schedule of programs which would be run by the local announcer.

Crystal Fan, Sturgeon Creek—You are doing well to get such results with a crystal but are you sure you are not picking up the long distance programs from energy re-radiated by a neighbor's tube set? This frequently explains the surprising achievements of humble crystal sets.

Rheumatism

A Remarkable Home Treatment Given by One Who Had It

In the year of 1893 I was attacked by Muscular and Sub-Acute Rheumatism. I suffered as only those who are thus afflicted know for over three years. I tried remedy after remedy, but such relief as I obtained was only temporary. Finally, I found a treatment that cured me completely and such a pitiful condition has never returned. I have given it to a number who were terribly afflicted, even bed-ridden, some of them seventy to eighty years old, and the results were the same as in my own case.



"I Had Sharp Pains Like Lightning Flashes Shooting Through My Joints."

I want every sufferer from any form of muscular and sub-acute (swelling at the joints) rheumatism, to try the great value of my improved "Home Treatment" for its remarkable healing power. Don't send a cent; simply mail your name and address, and I will send it free to try. After you have used it, and it has proven itself to be that long-looked-for means of getting rid of such forms of rheumatism, you may send the price of it. One Dollar, but understand I do not want your money unless you are perfectly satisfied to send it. Isn't that fair? Why suffer, any longer, when relief is thus offered you free. Don't delay. Write today.

Mark H. Jackson, 28N Stratford Bldg. Syracuse, N. Y.

Mr. Jackson is responsible, above statement true.



Perhaps YOU have Gall Stones

Do you suffer from distress or pain in the pit of the stomach (especially after eating), chronic dyspepsia, sour stomach, heartburn, heavy feeling or pains around waistline, biliousness or colic, pains in right side between or under shoulder blades, shifting, shooting, boring, burning sensations? Gall Trouble is hard to recognize because symptoms are so indirect and misleading. 90% of people with Gall Stones do not even suspect it until they have colic attacks, which occur only after Gall Stones have been long present. That is why we urge Liver and Stomach Sufferers to treat themselves NOW.

MARLATT'S TREATMENT

Never Fails to Give Results

GALL STONES—SYSTEM CLEANSING KIDNEY AND BLADDER TROUBLES
Five Dollars per Treatment

For sale by All Druggists

J. W. MARLATT & CO., Limited
Laboratories: Toronto, Ont. 11

How She Got Rid of Rheumatism

Knowing from terrible experience the suffering caused by rheumatism, Mrs. J. E. Hurst who lives at 204 Davis Avenue, E 129 Bloomington, Ill., is so thankful at having healed herself that out of pure gratitude she is anxious to tell all other sufferers just how to get rid of their torture by a simple way at home.

Mrs. Hurst has nothing to sell. Merely cut out this notice, mail it to her with your own name and address, and she will gladly send you this valuable information entirely free. Write her at once before you forget.

10 Years' Illness Conquered

Mme. Marguerite Laverne was weak, underweight and unhappy. Tanlac brought back health, strength and energy in short time.

"For ten years I was almost an invalid," said Mme. Laverne, who lives at 14 Montreal Rd., Ottawa. "I had no appetite and ate only the lightest foods, such as toast, broths, etc. Even these caused bloating and distress."

"At night I could not sleep restfully, but walked the floor for hours. During the day I was too nervous and irritable to sit still. Ten years of that life wore me to 130 lbs. of skin and bone."

"My druggist advised Tanlac and from the first it built me up. I took six bottles in all and that is six years ago. Since then I've enjoyed robust health, sleep soundly, eat heartily and weigh 180 lbs. I'm strong and alert all the time. Tanlac is wonderful."

If your health is low, get Tanlac today from your druggist. Nature's own body builder, made from roots, barks and herbs. Over 52 million bottles sold.



Illinois Man Invents New Ford Gas Saver and Quick Starter

Walter Critchlow, 4053-A Street, Wheaton, Ill., has patented a new gas saver and quick starter that beats anything ever gotten out. With it on Fords show as high as 66 miles on one gallon. Other makes do equally well. This new invention saves gas and oil, makes a Ford start instantly in any weather and completely de-carbonizes the engine. Mr. Critchlow offers one free to advertise. Write him for one. He also wants County and Province Distributors who can make \$500 to \$2500 monthly.—Advertisement

Our Ottawa Letter

Continued from Page 1

Junction and Levis, for the purposes of the reduction. While definite figures are not available, it is expected that the cut will mean a reduction of approximately \$3,000,000 in the revenues of the Canadian National. Whether or not the Canadian Pacific will meet the reduction is not known. At the present the Canadian National railroad is carrying approximately three quarters of the maritime freight, it is declared.

The question of permanently increased subsidies for the three provinces will be turned over to a conference between all the provinces and the federal government, but until that conference has reached a decision the temporary increases advised by the Duncan Commission are granted. They are, Nova Scotia, \$875,000; New Brunswick \$600,000; Prince Edward Island \$125,000.

Further reference to railway charges permits the Railway Commission to reconsider "Horizontal war increases" on their merits, though a suggestion that the commission have authority to conduct a complicated series of investigations into the relation of freight rates to production costs and general trading results, is held up for more mature consideration.

Shelve Steel Bounty

Refusal to announce any policy at this time with regard to the recommendation that the government should pay a bounty on steel manufactured with Canadian coal, and that the bounty should be calculated on the basis of the present drawback for every ton of coal used in such manufacture, forms the only feature in which the government has not met, or materially met the report. The Prime Minister declared the steel industry in the maritimes, was in such a condition at this time that the government did not feel justified in formulating any policy at the moment.

In dealing with the grievances of the maritimes the Prime Minister made reference to the rejection by those provinces of the reciprocity pact of 1911, and declared that the ministry was prepared to enter into further negotiations with the United States government with regard to a further treaty.

It may be stated that maritime province members are more than satisfied with the governmental implementation of the Duncan report.

It may further be said that there are few members from other parts of the Dominion who will raise any strenuous objection to any of the proposals calculated to remove the old grievances of these provinces. The estimated cost of the proposals, including loss in railway revenues, by reason of the preferential tariff proposed on the Atlantic division is about four and a half millions.

Georgian Bay Canal

Much time has been occupied in consideration of the bill to renew the 33-year-old charter of the Georgian Bay canal company. On 11 different occasions the measure has come up for second reading, and for submission to the committee on railways and canals, and on each and every occasion it has been talked out. In spite of an amendment submitted by Hon. Hugh Guthrie, the government has declined so far to assume any responsibility in the matter, and is apparently willing to trust the fate of the measure to the House in general. The charter formerly owned by Sir Robert Perks, is now in the hands of the Siftons. The sponsors of the measure in the House, claim that it is purely a canalization scheme, with power development as a mere incidental, and that the project will provide a new outlet for the export of western grain. Some western members, in the person of Thorson, Glenn and others are inclined to that belief. But so far the bulk of the very lengthy debate, has been in entire opposition to the renewal of the charter, and in the course of the discussion there has been manifested a very remarkable consensus of opinion in favor of the principle of public ownership. It is quite possible that the bill will succeed in reaching the committee of railways and canals,

but it is very doubtful that the charter will be renewed judging by the present temper of the members.

Immigration

The immigration department is beginning to make progress under the new western minister, Hon. Robert Forke. Nearly 5,000 new arrivals are expected in the next day or so and there has been a cutting down of red tape which formerly checked this work. The new policy has for its basis the weeding out of undesirables before embarking instead of having them break home ties, come to Canada, be rejected and go heart-broken back again. Mr. Forke has also cut off grants for after care, the department seeing no need for paying for duplication of its own work. This brought up protests from the Salvation Army in connection with its boy settlement. It is significant that the Army which is receiving generous grants from British and Canadian governments, has placed 95 per cent. of its boy settlers in Ontario and none in western Canada, although the grants are for Dominion settlement. The Army receives \$10,000 a year from the Province of Ontario and \$35 a boy additional, which may account for the Ontario settlement, but does not account for the imperial and federal grants being used for the benefit of one province.

The great Mussolini has also at last decided to recognize a Canadian official in Italy. Whether Mr. Forke's smile had this effect or not cannot be said. The fact remains that after many years of refusal, Italy has accepted the Canadian official and has given him official status. Canada already had accredited representatives in Norway, Denmark, Sweden and other countries.

Divorce Mill Busy

The divorce mill in the Senate has been creaking and groaning under the grist that came this year, greater than any previous year. As a result the chairman of the Senate divorce committee, Senator Willoughby, has introduced a bill into the Senate providing that Ontario divorcees may be dealt with by the Supreme Court of that province. The bill will probably pass the Senate but may have hard sledding in the Commons, where the French Canadian members are unalterably opposed to divorce.

The repentant Senate has changed its mind over old age pensions and today passed the bill much in the form it was in when the Senate turned it down last session. The first division came on second reading when the vote was 61 to 14. Three Liberal Senators voted against the bill and 11 Conservatives, all the rest on both sides of the House voted in favor. The Liberals were Senator Turriff, of Saskatchewan, Sir Alan Aylesworth and Senator Wilson. On an amendment to refer it to a committee the bill was sustained by a still greater majority. It only awaits now the sanction of the Governor-General to become law.

The Paterson Scheme

The Paterson scheme, inaugurated in Australia about a year ago, is an attempt to lift the domestic price of butter above the level set by the return received for the exportable surplus. Briefly the plan is to levy a tax of two cents a pound on all the creamery butter manufactured in the country and from the fund thus created to bonus the one-third of the product that is exported six cents a pound.

It appears that the scheme has failed to fulfil its purpose on account of butter importations from New Zealand. Over 2,000,000 pounds were imported into Australia last year, attracted by the higher price. In January the representatives of the producers waited on the government and asked for a higher tariff against the New Zealand product. They stated that it cost only two cents per pound more for the New Zealand exporter to land butter in Australia and pay the duty than it did to deliver it in England. This had had the effect of nullifying the Paterson scheme. As a result the dairymen asked for an increase of the duty from two cents to 12 cents a pound.

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A Local U.F.M. in Business

The Arden association combines education, business and pleasure

THE Arden U.F.M. local is in business for itself. In its last business year, ending November 22, it shipped 25 cars of livestock and distributed \$8,852.56 worth of goods, including flour, sugar, maple syrup, honey, coal, twine, oil, seed wheat, seed corn, and tankage. Membership fees and receipts from social functions are augmented by the profits on the goods distributed, so that the local has that comfortable feeling which usually accompanies a substantial credit balance in the bank. A small cheap warehouse is owned by the local for storing goods on hand.

Recently I called on Lew Thomson, the secretary, and got the facts and figures regarding the local's business activities. They were all in good order, for Mr. Thomson keeps his accounts in a thoroughly businesslike fashion. The secret of this was revealed when my eye caught a framed parchment on the wall which stated that he had graduated from The Central Business College, Stratford.

The 25 cars mentioned included 332 cattle and calves, which weighed 261,360 pounds, and netted the producers \$10,751.26. They also contained 1,874 hogs, which weighed 374,520 pounds, and netted the producers \$42,906.43. The hogs averaged 199.45 pounds in weight and \$11.45 in price. The average cost for shipping, including freight, feed, transit insurance, yardage and selling commission, including all expenses at Arden, was 55.59 cents per cwt. for the hogs. All this information was given right off the bat from the last financial statement.

Mr. Thomson does not do much country driving. At the start he had to but now it isn't necessary. "When his stock is ready the farmer phones in or I see him when he comes to town," said Mr. Thomson. "Sometimes when it looks as if we are going to be short on a car the farmers will strain a point to help out. We always make sure to have the cars loaded at least to the minimum. Short cars run the expenses up too high. The bigger the car the lower the costs per hundred-weight."

"Another important thing in connection with a livestock shipping association is that information should never be held back from the producers. Let them know everything about the business. The freer a shipper is with them the better. There should be nothing to hide."

Assess Each Car

The livestock shipping activities of the Arden Local U.F.M., are handled by Mr. Thomson on a straight commission basis. He gets 10 cents a hundred-weight on the livestock he ships. This covers all local expenses at Arden. Out of it he pays a man for the material to fix up the car—bedding and poles for making partitions. Another one cent per hundred-weight is charged by the local on the stock shipped. This small amount goes through the ledger as a contingent account. It is used to cover any little losses that may occur and to purchase lumber used in double decking cars. The account has a comfortable surplus to its credit.

For the partitions two or three poles are used. About three-quarters of the car is generally taken up by the hogs, and if they are not packed in too tight it is found that they will stay together in their own end of the car. It is

therefore not necessary to make the partitions hog-tight. Mixed cars are usually shipped. Only once or twice since Mr. Thomson took hold of the shipping has he had straight cars of cattle. He has had very few sheep to handle—only a car or two with sheep in them.

Recently two straight cars of stock were shipped on the same day, one of cattle and the other of hogs. The cattle weighed 2,000 pounds more than the hogs, but the expenses connected with the hogs was about \$20 more than with the car of cattle. The yardage is a little higher but the cost of feed accounted for most of the difference.

Mr. Thomson has sold every car he has shipped through the United Livestock Growers. His dealings with them have been uniformly satisfactory, and he believes that the farmers should patronize the farmers' company. The pro-rating is done from Winnipeg and the checks sent direct to the individual shippers.

Thus the Arden local combines business with its other activities. It is recognized as one of the strongest and most successful local associations in Manitoba.—R. D. C.

U.S. Grain Marketing Company

The grain producers of the United States have made two gigantic efforts to organize the grain marketing business, besides the state and interstate pools that are now functioning. One was the U.S. Grain Growers Inc., fathered by the American Farm Bureau Federation, which attempted to organize for marketing in 1921 but failed. The other was the Grain Marketing Company, in which an arrangement was effected with three large grain companies by which they would be taken over and after the benefits of consolidation had been demonstrated stock would be sold to the farmers to buy them out. It was a strictly from-the-top-down effort, and of course failed. While the experiment was under way the business organizations of the companies were kept intact with representatives of the farmers on the central board.

Heavy Fine for Big Company

Some time ago proceedings were started to investigate alleged irregularities in connection with the arrangement and early this month the arbitrator handed down a decision in which the Armour Grain Company was fined \$3,000,000 for contributing to the collapse of the giant concern. One of the witnesses, an employee of the Armour Company, swore that under the direction of the general superintendent he changed the records of the company before it entered the merger, to show that practically all the wheat in the bins was of high quality, whereas in fact some 2,000,000 bushels of it was in a state of deterioration. When the time came for the board of grain samplers to put the valuation on the holdings the basement was darkened and samples switched. The fine goes to the three companies in the merger and since the Armour company was one of them a share of the money will come back to it. The higher officials were unaware of the conspiracy when it was hatched but failed to divulge it later when it came to their knowledge.



Mr. Lew Thomson

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Prairie Wireworms

Prof. E. H. Strickland summarizes his observations on methods of controlling this important economic pest

AMONG the numerous insect pests with which agriculturalists, the world over, have had to contend, it is probable that wireworms have the most universal distribution. During the days of ancient Egypt, we read, the grain fields that bordered the Nile suffered serious losses from wireworms, and no means for reducing their devastations could be devised. As vastly greater territory has come under the plow, in every country in the world, wireworms have always taken their toll of the crops, and man has unavailingly sought for some means whereby he can avoid the tribute he is forced to pay to them.

The Canadian prairie is no exception to the general rule, even though up to the present time wireworms have been rather less abundant here than they are in the other important grain-producing centres of the world. It is evident, however, that measures for reducing damage from wireworms, which are quite satisfactory in other parts of the world, cannot be employed in connection with the most injurious prairie-inhabiting species. The reason for this is that their habits differ in some important respects from those of the wireworms that cause the greatest damage elsewhere.

It is necessary, therefore, that the life history and the habits of our most injurious species be studied in detail before we shall be in a position to find the most satisfactory method for reducing the damage that they cause.

What Is a Wireworm?

Several different insects are at times called "wireworms." This word is, however, rightly applied only to slender, orange-yellow grubs that are about one-inch long when they are full-grown. They have a very tough and shining "shell," and they look very much as if they had been given a good coat of shellac. They are the grub, or immature, stage of small beetles that are popularly known as "click-beetles." The reason for this name is because, if one of these beetles be placed on its back on a smooth surface, instead of scrambling to its feet as would any normal beetle, it lies quite still for a few seconds, then there is a sudden clicking noise and the beetle shoots into the air.

The only other insect that is liable to be confused with a wireworm is one that is so similar that it is called a "False Wireworm." This is the grub stage of a large, black, clumsy beetle, with very long hind legs, which has the ridiculous habit of standing on its head when it is mildly alarmed. It also has a propensity for tumbling into gopher holes and taking about three days to get out again. False wireworms are most abundant in the southern part of the prairie provinces, and they are much less injurious to crops than are true wireworms, from which they can be distinguished by the fact that they are extremely active. They whip around like a snake when they are disturbed, whereas true wireworms are always very sluggish.

Life-History of Common Wireworms

The majority of click-beetles pass the winter deeply buried in the soil, but they come to the surface early in May, and by the middle of June are ready to lay their eggs. The eggs are always laid in the soil. Tiny wireworms emerge from these eggs in July and they feed for the remainder of the summer on the roots of weeds and grain. By freeze-up they are only about one-twentieth of an inch long, but they manage to survive the winter under the surface of the soil. As soon as the grain is seeded in the spring these very small wireworms burrow into the developing shoots and destroy them. During this year, however, they are so small that they rarely cause much damage. All wireworms, however, take between two and five years to grow up, and it is those that are

two years or more old that do the greatest damage.

Every spring, as soon as the grain is sufficiently softened, the half-grown wireworms burrow into it and eat out the starchy contents. The plants, which are thus deprived of their food supply, rarely manage to push even their first blade above ground. The wireworms, meanwhile, leave the empty seeds and move along the drill rows, where they feed successively upon every seed that they encounter. A little later in the season the rapidly-growing plants have exhausted the contents of the seeds. This supply of food being cut off, the wireworms now burrow into the single stem at some point that is well below the surface of the ground. The plants that are thus attacked wither and die. For about a week the wireworms move along the drill rows, always a few inches below the surface, and destroy plant after plant. Towards the end of May, however, the wheat begins to stool out, and although the wireworms may continue to feed to a small extent upon some of the smaller shoots, the plants do not often succumb to their attacks. By the middle of June practically all feeding ceases, until the following spring.

Sooner or later the year arrives in which the wireworms are mature. Towards the end of June they make a small cavity in the soil, at a depth of less than six inches from the surface, and they there turn to helpless pupae. In August the pupae turn into mature "click-beetles," but these do not come above ground till the following spring.

Unusual Habits of Prairie Wireworms

The adult "click-beetles" of most species of wireworms are quite strong fliers, and they lay their eggs only in sod. For this reason, as a general thing, wireworms are always liable to be most injurious in cultivated land for a few seasons after the fields have been in pasture. At the time that the sod is broken several generations of wireworms may be present in it, but as each successive generation matures, the beetles fly to sod before laying their eggs. The field is thus freed from wireworms about three years after the sod in it has been removed.

Undoubtedly some of these sod-inhabiting wireworms occur on the prairie, and damage from them can be reduced by the well-known method of employing some kind of rotation of crops. This consists of growing in a field only such crops as are not freely attacked by wireworms, during the year after which it has been in sod.

Records of wireworm damage on the prairies, however, show that the most serious destruction of crops occurs in those fields which have been for the longest time under cultivation, that is, fields which have been in nothing but wheat or summerfallow for the past 15 to 20 years. This being the case it is obvious that the beetles into which these wireworms mature, do not fly to sod in order to lay their eggs, and it indicates that we cannot hope to obtain much relief from them by practicing rotations, even were there effective rotations that were adapted to prairie conditions.

Facts that have been brought to light in a study of the life-history of this wireworm, during the past summer, suggest modifications in methods of summerfallowing that may have an important effect upon the reduction of their numbers in fields that are already severely infested. Conclusions upon the probable effect of various methods of cultivation were obtained from laboratory studies upon the habits of this insect. Later in the season we collected data upon the history of cultivation, during the past few years, in a large number of fields that were severely infested with them as compared with that of neighboring fields in which no damage had been observed. These confirmed our conclusions to a marked degree.

The Grain Growers' Guide

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We wish to make it quite clear, however, that we have not, as yet, reached definite conclusions with regard to the best method for reducing damage by these wireworms, and our main object in presenting these observations at this time is that we may receive criticisms of our theory from farmers who have gained practical experience with this pest in districts that we have been unable to visit.

The Northern Prairie Wireworm

The Northern Prairie Wireworm differs in appearance from other species of wireworms that are most commonly found in grain fields in that it is rather flattened, and its body terminates in a pair of short claws. When it is full-grown it is about one inch long. The mature click-beetle is nearly black, though its wing-cases may have a slightly greenish sheen. It is about half-an-inch long. There are many small black or brownish beetles which somewhat resemble it, and which are often very common in grain fields. These are known as ground-beetles, and it is important that we do not confuse them with click-beetles, because both they and their grubs are quite willing to make a meal of a half-grown wireworm, and are therefore beneficial. The more of them the better. These little ground-beetles are very active and they scuttle for shelter as soon as they are disturbed. The click-beetle, on the other hand, is rather slow and "dignified" in its movements.

From early in April until the middle of June the click-beetles wander over the surface of the soil. They never fly, and it is improbable that many of them wander from one field to another. This is an important thing to remember, since it indicates that fields do not become infested from outside sources, and that their abundance in any field is due entirely to the method in which that field has been handled during the past few years. It is certain that the beetles do not move to sod from bare cultivated ground when they are about to lay their eggs.

By the latter half of June, the female click-beetles are filled with about 350 eggs. These eggs have very soft and thin shells. In dry soil they rapidly shrivel up, and fail to produce a crop of wireworms. For this reason the beetles burrow into the soil, if they can, to a depth of about five inches, and there deposit their batch of eggs in the moist soil. The beetles, however, cannot burrow into soil that has not been recently worked. This is very important in connection with the increase of wireworms in cultivated soil. In unworked soil, or in soil that has been only shallowly worked, the beetles are unable to burrow to a greater depth than from one to two inches, and at that depth they will lay their eggs under these conditions. In deeply-worked soil, however, they always go down to about five inches before so doing.

Dry Surface Destructive

The beetles will not, however, lay their eggs in dry earth. If, when they are ready to lay them, the soil is too hard for them to burrow down to moist earth they are able to retain them until the ground is well soaked with rain. If the field has not been deeply cultivated they then struggle down to a depth of an inch or so, but are unable to get any farther. They are, however, below ground and the soil around them is moist, so there they deposit their eggs. In a field which has been recently deeply plowed, burrowing is a simple matter and the beetles do not stop, whether the soil be dry or moist at the surface, till they are about five or six inches below the surface, and at this depth they lay their 350 eggs.

The eggs must lie in the soil for about a month before they hatch, and it appears to be during this time that the fate of the next generation of wireworms is decided. In all normal years the first few inches of the soil dry out considerably during the latter part of June, or early in July. With it all eggs that have been laid at a depth of two inches or less are certain

to be dried out and destroyed. Those laid at three inches, also have a small chance of escaping destruction, but the soil at five inches below the surface does not often dry out sufficiently to damage the eggs, and it is practically certain that all of those which have been laid at this depth will hatch successfully and produce a host of minute wireworms.

Slow to Develop

These wireworms grow very slowly. From what we have seen of them, we do not believe that, unless they are very numerous, they are large enough to do very serious damage in the spring following the summer in which they hatched. The maximum damage may not be seen till one or two years later. We can, therefore, frequently trace the cause of wireworm damage in a field to conditions that prevailed two or three years before the one in which serious damage was first observed. Most of the feeding is done in the spring. During the hottest part of the summer these wireworms are very inactive, and they do not eat enough to cause appreciable damage.

At last the year arrives when they are mature. By the end of June they are very fat and well fed. They now make a small cavity in the soil at a depth of less than six inches from the surface, and they there turn to a helpless pupa, which corresponds to the chrysalis stage of a butterfly. We believe that all mature larvae are in this pupal stage during the last half of July, and that most of these pupae are less than five inches deep in the soil. In August the pupae turn into click-beetles, but they do not come above ground till the following spring.

Probable Reason for Infestation

Northern Prairie Wireworms are never abundant in unbroken prairie, with the possible exception of that in a few districts where there is a large amount of "loose-top." How are we to account for this? First of all we must recall what we said about egg-laying. The eggs are laid during the last half of June. If possible, the beetles burrow down to a depth of five inches before laying them, but they cannot burrow into soil that has not been recently worked, unless it is very loose. The eggs require about a month to hatch, and if at any time the soil dries out around them they will be destroyed.

On unbroken prairie, opportunities for the beetles to burrow into cracks, etc., in order to reach soil that will remain moist for a month, must be a rather rare occurrence. Nearly all of the eggs, therefore, are laid near the surface after rain showers, where they are practically certain to perish. Would not this account for the scarcity of wireworms in sod and in recently-broken land?

Suggested Methods for Control

If we are right in our conclusions, and the increase of Northern Prairie Wireworms is due to deep spring cultivation, it is not difficult to suggest methods in order to prevent further increase as well as to reduce the present infestation.

We must defer spring plowing in infested fields until some time after the eggs have been laid, so that they will be deposited near the surface and will be destroyed by drying out before they have had a chance to hatch. In summer-fallowing such fields we would suggest that prior to July 15, the surface soil be cultivated as often as is necessary, to a depth of between two and two-and-a-half inches, in order to germinate weed seeds and to destroy the resulting growth. This will force any mature beetles, that are at that time present in the field, to lay their eggs in the loosened surface soil, which is subject to rapid changes in temperature and moisture. All cultivation that is done subsequently to the egg-laying will assist in aerating this loosened soil and assure the destruction of the eggs.

This method of cultivation should account for one generation of wireworms, but there are at least three other generations, in different stages of development, in the soil. We do not

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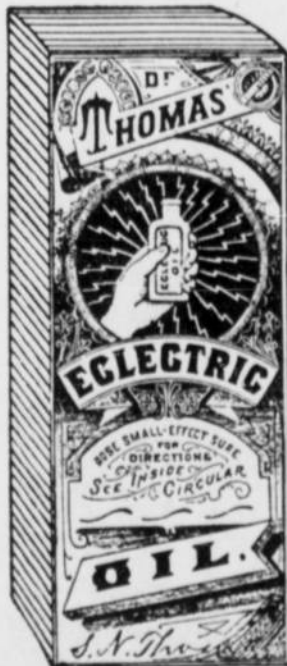
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know of any method whereby half-grown wireworms can be destroyed by cultural methods, with the exception of those which are exposed by it to destruction by birds.

The wireworms that are due to mature during the summer will, however, all have turned into helpless white pupae by the middle of July, and will remain in that condition for the remainder of the month. Very few, if any, of these pupae are more than six inches deep in the soil, and they are very easily destroyed. The field should, therefore, be plowed to a depth of not less than six inches during the latter half of July. If weed growth has been kept down by consistent cultivation earlier in the year, the soil at the depth where the pupae are lying will be sufficiently moist to crumble and to assure their destruction. This plowing will most effectively destroy the beetles that would have laid their eggs in the field during the following June.

In one summerfallowing operation we should, therefore, in all normal seasons, be able to account for two generations of the wireworms. We shall not, however, have destroyed the wireworms that were half-grown, and we shall probably see very little benefit during the following year. If, however, we have ascertained the cause for the increase of these wireworms in cultivated land, and the suggested method of summerfallowing will prevent that increase, we can plan our work consistently along these lines.

For the time being, all that we would recommend is that farmers who are

suffering losses from wireworms, carefully check up the past cultivation of their affected fields, as compared with that in fields in which no damage has occurred in recent years, and if the cause of the wireworm increase does appear to be due to conditions such as we have described above, they experiment with some part of a field in order to see whether some method of summerfallowing, such as we suggest, will help in reducing the numbers of this insect.

Apart from this the only general recommendations we are in a position to make regarding reducing loss from wireworms are that fields which are known to be infested be seeded a little more heavily than is otherwise desirable, and that they be cross-packed immediately after seeding and while they are moist, with a heavy ridged packer. Wireworms move along the drill rows because the soil is most loose there and such packing retards their movement.

Shallow seeding, provided the grain is well down to moisture, reduces damage, and late-sown grain generally suffers rather less than that seeded early.

Oats are not attacked so severely as is wheat, but flax does not appear to be entirely immune.

Many experiments have been conducted in an effort to find some material with which seed grain can be treated in order to render it distasteful or poisonous to the wireworms. None of these have proved to be very successful, and the majority are quite valueless.

Put Zephyrs to Work

EVERY generation of farmers since antiquity has pondered over the possibility of harnessing the stupendous power which sweeps heedlessly over their

fields. Wind power was quite a factor with those earlier farmers, too, but in these days of gas and steam, it has been relegated to a place of minor importance.

C. E. and W. T. Miller, two Indiana farmers, took it into their heads that if this wind energy could be transformed into electricity it would usher in a new era, so far as providing small power plants for the farm and raising the standard of comfort of the home. So they set about experimenting. The photo on this page shows what their modest work led to.

This machine is estimated to have a capacity sufficient to supply three ordinary farm houses with electricity and where farmers are grouped together fairly close one wheel set out in the open midway would answer for all.

The result obtained from the first outfit built and the enquiries have already lead the makers to arrange some way for their manufacture.

This machine is entirely automatic and is ready to make electricity at any time there is a fair breeze. There is no throwing in and out of gear.

The 24 propeller blades are hinged to one side of each of the 24 spokes, and held in proper position with a brass coil spring which is so adjusted to yield under excessive wind, governing the speed and making the wheel safe to weather wind storms. All the 24 propeller blades are pivoted to one side and as soon as the wind pressure exceeds the spring pressure all the blades straighten out the same as a hanging leaf straightens out with the wind on a tree, and the wind is allowed to pass through the wheel with no resistance excepting that which is necessary for

normal speed and power. The cone point heads into the wind and makes useful power out of what is ordinarily lost with other types of wheels as it spreads the wind and forces it through the blades.

The tail-like device hanging below the generator is made to swing back and forth with the pressure of the wind and it operates a part of the electrical mechanism, causing the generator to make current in quantities only according to the velocity of the wind. A strong wind makes electricity to the full capacity of the generator while a light wind only makes electricity to a fraction of the capacity of the generator.

Power is transmitted to the generator with a 3 3/4-inch specially built belt, made from automobile fabric and covered with automobile tread rubber. This is a very effective and economical transmission. However, the same result could be had

through gears at more expense in manufacture and also power consumed. So far no reason has been found why this specially made belt is not the most desirable way to transmit power to the generator.

The centre of the wheel stands 21 feet from the ground and the first section of pipe is nine-inch gas pipe and is 11 feet above the ground and extends into the ground seven feet, set in heavy concrete. The upper section is six-inch gas pipe and is 10 feet long.

The electricity generated is stored in a large storage battery which will carry the full requirements for light and other purposes for a period of about two weeks should there be a long period without a breeze. Since this wheel has been in operation there was hardly a day but what the wheel made some electricity and many days it has run steady all the time. It operates as quietly as a small electrical fan.



A wind-driven dynamo

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He offered him a kingly crown which the minister of agriculture resolutely waved to one side.

The Ins and Outs at Ottawa

Continued from Page 3

his official family. Mr. Euler has tackled the tough job of cleaning up the Customs Department, silently and grimly. Some of his changes have made the government caucus howl, for he has promoted an occasional Tory who knows his job, and in the present patronage-mad Grit following, that is the unforgivable sin. But the new minister hoes his own row. He doesn't talk much, though he can talk well when he wants to. He just keeps on doing, and already he is being looked on as one of the strong men of the cabinet.

Honorable James Malcolm is a successful business man who can talk to business men in their own language. He has views and the courage to express them. His department, trade and commerce, has always been a bit of a joke. It may yet become a rather useful organization. It it does, you can blame "Jim" Malcolm.

Colonel Ralston is one of the ablest lawyers the maritimes has produced in years. He has been sitting back so far learning the game. But on one occasion when he rose to explain a knotty point, over which Clark, of Vancouver, and McQuarrie, of Westminster, were quizzing the minister of immigration, he did it well. His language and reasoning had the clear incisiveness of a Fielding, and when he had finished, both Clark and McQuarrie had fled to the smoking-room. There is just a chance that Nova Scotia has turned out another of those shining lights that once made the Land of Evangeline the home of statesmen. Let's hope so anyway. A few of that kind are badly needed in the present parliament.

As to Fernand Rinfret, he's harmless. He claims to be a student and it was an unkind providence that didn't let him keep on studying. However, as secretary of state, he has a bit of a sinecure.

"Proving Up" at Ottawa

Of course you ask "What about our old playmate, Charlie Dunning?" And it is reluctantly admitted that his lot is not altogether a happy one. It's a long jump from the county council to the federal cabinet. Honorable Charles missed the paring down process which men get who move up gradually. He feels his ability. Nor has he lost the superior smile with which he was wont to cowl the Saskatchewan statesmen. If the present opposition wasn't thoroughly deceased, he would bite into a lot of trouble. As it is, he irritates the House and spoils its long sleep.

Then, he is none too popular with his premier. All that talk about him being the Prince Imperial, did not gain him the affection of Mr. King. Add to this the fact that he is none too fond of that magnificent spender, Sir Henry Thornton, and that Premier Gardiner is reported to be cutting the ground from under his feet back home, and you'll admit that there are moments when his hired man days loom up as memories

of a joyous past. However, they do say that Mr. Dunning has stopped telling the other ministers how they should run their departments, and is giving his undivided attention to his own. That is a hopeful sign. Also he isn't the weakest man in the cabinet, by a long shot. He'll pull through.

Now, turn to the other side of the House, where the front benchers look at each other in a way that can only mean "I wonder who ever told you that you have a chance to be Tory leader." There you see a motley crowd who aspire to draw \$10,000 per, as leader of His Majesty's loyal opposition. Perhaps the most optimistic of the lot are Bennett, Guthrie, Stevens, Manion and Cahan. It goes without saying that none of them will pull down the plum. But they don't know it and wouldn't believe it if they did. Each has made his bid for the high honor in a set speech. And the House has listened in vain for the clear ringing note of leadership in any or all of these efforts.

The Brilliant but Erratic Bennett

Honorable R. B. Bennett is undoubtedly the most brilliant of the bunch—he may even be the most brilliant man in the House—but he's as erratic as he is brilliant. You never can tell what he is going to do next. The only thing you can be sure of is that he'll do something before October which will make him an impossibility as Tory leader. Anyway he's worth several millions, and the Tories are tired of being called the party of the big interests, while the Liberals draw down the campaign funds the big fellows provide.

Honorable Hugh Guthrie, in addition to having that tired feeling, is too recent a recruit from the Grit ranks. His leadership oration was practically spoilt when his tribute to the historic greatness of the Tory party was punctuated by Liberal snickers. Moreover, Honorable Hugh should not forget that he owes his House leadership largely to the fact that the caucus was looking for a man who could not possibly get beyond the "temporary."

Honorable Harry Stevens made a good speech, even if his logic did develop a limp when he first proved that the Grits raised the tariff more than the Tories, and then glowed over the prosperity protection would bring. He is not regarded seriously.

Honorable Dr. Manion is the most popular, personally, of the lot, but the doctor is an Irish Catholic, as well as a good fellow. There are a lot of Orange lodges in most provinces outside of Quebec. If he could join one of them he might make the grade.

C. H. Cahan is the biggest man in the House, has a voice to match, and uses it at every opportunity. Like most Irishmen, he is a born trouble-maker, and even if he had a chance, his popularity with the Montreal press would spoil it.

Who Will be Who?

Who, then, will be Tory leader? Your guess is as good as anyone's. What Liberal, six months before the Liberal convention of 1919, would have picked William Lyon McKenzie King? Even

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the convention listened in a sort of shocked silence when his election was announced. Only the Tories rejoiced openly. And yet he has been premier almost ever since. Perhaps Honorable Arthur Meighen is more to blame for that than Mr. King. But no matter, there he has been and there he sits, thoroughly satisfied with himself.

What about a return ticket for Honorable Arthur Meighen? Nothing doing. He dropped into Toronto and disappeared without leaving a ripple on the surface. The longer he is away from Ottawa, the less he's wanted back. He—but why speak unkindly of the politically dead?

So there you have the House tranquil to the point of apathy and waiting, only waiting for prorogation. Will it be all over before Easter? Certainly not. That cry is only being used by the government forces to ease estimates and legislation through the House.

There are snags in the pathway that cannot be side-stepped. One of these has already been encountered. It is an attempt by the Sifters to grab the water power on the Ottawa and French Rivers by renewing the old Georgian Bay Canal charter. Said charter has already died 13 times. It will die again, but it will be a lingering death.

Then maritime rights will take time. The speeches on it by the Bluenoses may all be typewritten, and from the same typewriter, but it will take time to read them. Also freight rates will be involved. When they are mentioned, every western member springs to attention and unlimbers his vocabulary. These are only a couple of the snags. Others will develop as the session progresses. The statesmen may get home by the middle of May if they are lucky. A bad break or two and they may yet hang on till the early summer work on the farm has all fallen to the happier lot of the hired man.

The Omnipresent Lobbyist

But meanwhile there are diversions. Never since the days of Bill and Dan have the corridors been so infested with lobbyists. No one who can write M.P. after his name need go without a square meal or a good cigar. A western loan company has brought most of the unemployed west of the Great Lakes to Ottawa to fight a bill encroaching on the rights, or is it privileges, of loan companies. There is a Sifton lobby and a Holt lobby each prepared to do anything in reason if allowed to develop the waterfalls of a country crying for electrical energy. There is a lobby that wants to present the Inverness N.S. Railway to the government, at a bargain. And occasionally you can meet a kindly soul who can be coaxed to mention maritime rights. All these do their bit towards making the life of the rural member a happy one.

Then, too, some philanthropic capitalist is always ready to take the western members on a sight-seeing tour. By the purest chance that town may include an infant industry which needs to be fertilized with a little protection. But as there are refreshments on the side, why worry about trifles like that?

So the time passes pleasantly enough for all save the Tories. They are sad. They refuse to be comforted. They are still in the hands of the Board of Strategy. It may not function officially as it did in the days of A. Meighen, but it still occupies the front row of seats in the House. With the aid of the Tory Senators it still dominates the caucus. Its members have all the sad-eyed wisdom of the owl. They distort themselves with the merry glee of a set of pallbearers, and truth to tell, if left to themselves, they would be he pallbearers of the old Tory party. But the Winnipeg convention looms up in the distance. What it will do or what leader it will select none can tell. Only one thing is sure; it can't do the Tory party any harm.

New Finishes for Furniture

Continued from Page 31

and smoothed with No. 00 sandpaper before applying the second coat.

The surface to be lacquered should be clean, dry and free from grease and sanded to a smooth finish, but if mahogany stain has been used for the

previous finish it should be removed as far as possible as it may discolor the lacquer. A can of special thinner should always be on hand; it is used to thin the lacquer if it has become thick, to clean the brush and to remove any spots on the floor or on the hands. Both the thinner and the lacquer should be kept away from an open flame or fire and there should be no open fire in the room where it is being used.

This marvelous finish is good for all kinds of small pieces of furniture, chairs, small tables, etc., but unless one is expert it is difficult to handle on large unbroken surfaces, such as table tops.

It has to be flowed on very freely,

almost wastefully and quickly spread, each part must be finished at once as it cannot be re-touched. Never work back and forth nor cross brush, the lacquer will level itself.

This new finish is a boon to the housekeeper where quick drying is an absolute necessity. It will keep furniture and floors looking bright and new and it is made in many colors, which can be combined in endless variety. There is also a clear lacquer for use on linoleums, floors, etc.

A good brush will give a better finish than a cheap coarse brush, it should be soft with fairly long bristles and of a convenient size.

Conventions are Changing

By VIRGINIA DOWE

Hints on Interior Decoration

Ornate Wall Decoration No Longer Considered Good Taste—Simplicity and Freshness Mark Interiors of Modern Homes—Alabastine Selected in Preference to Wallpaper and Paint.

THE trend in wall decoration is toward the fresh and the unique. Elaborate or ill-chosen furnishings are an evidence of indifference to the principles of modern decorative practice. For the compelling aim in carrying out these principles is to achieve harmony—harmony of color and contour in walls, ceilings, furniture, rugs and draperies.

As harmony can rarely be dissociated from color, the initial step in attaining home distinction is the selection of agreeable color schemes. Unless your walls and ceilings present a harmonious and cheerful background the effect which you earnestly desire cannot be obtained. Furthermore, you must have an almost limitless assortment of color schemes to choose from—and no interior wall finish can give you such an assortment, nor provide walls of such engaging and artistic quality as Alabastine.

A Living-room of Unique Charm

Let us suppose that you are re-decorating your home, starting with the living-room. From an Alabastine color card you select your primary tint, and with the aid of an Alabastine stencil catalogue and descriptive booklets you

proceed to make your living-room a room of permanent and unique charm. Follow instructions closely and when you have finished, your living-room will have taken on a new, mellow-toned fascination that gives it the very individuality you have been seeking.

Then there is the dining-room. You want soothing, cheerful walls with appro-

priate dignity. For example: a flat sea-green for the walls and a putty tint for the ceilings never fail to lend pleasing distinction to dining-rooms where the furniture is of traditional period design.

In bedrooms, too, color is all-important. Gay tints that give zest to the earliest waking hours, and form a soft, subdued background under the shadows of night,

is an ideal of bedroom decoration readily attained with Alabastine. Halls, libraries—and kitchens, too, assume rare beauty when decorated with this popular wall finish. And the cost is surprisingly low. \$1.50 will buy 10 lbs. of Alabastine—sufficient to tint the ceilings and walls of an ordinary room.

Alabastine Provides Ideal Interiors

Lovely opaline effects can be achieved with Alabastine tints. This form of decoration is recommended where walls are likely to spot, as in halls, stairways and kitchens. Alabastine is ready for use a few minutes after mixing. It mixes with hot or cold water, does not rub off and is easily, quickly brushed over any surface. It is superior to wallpaper, paint or kalsomine and other substitutes and, of course, much less expensive. Indeed the difference between the cost of Alabastine and wallpaper or paint will practically pay for the services of an interior decorator. Wherever beautiful walls and ceilings are desired, Alabastine is the one appropriate wall covering.

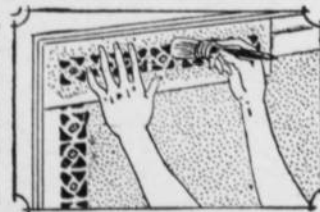
Transform your faded, tired looking walls into walls of beauty. I will send you free Alabastine stencil catalogues illustrating wall preparation and treatment—also Alabastine Tint Folder and booklet, "Homes Healthful and Beautiful," showing exquisite Alabastine Walls and samples of opaline effects. Address Virginia Dowe, care of the Alabastine Company, Paris, Limited, Paris, Ontario.



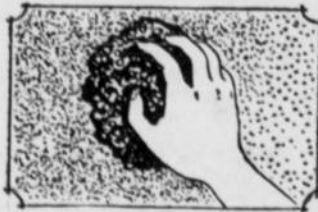
Judicious use of color requires much earnest thought and planning



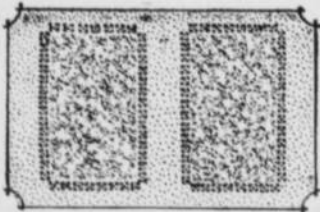
A package of Alabastine, a pail and a brush will give your walls and ceilings new life and beauty.



Above illustrates simplicity with which Alabastine stencils are used.



Apply your first, or primary, tint on the walls. When this dries, dab your second color on lightly with a sponge.



For full information regarding methods of application, send for Alabastine booklets.

A Book on Wall Decoration

On receipt of fifty cents I will send you special, beautifully illustrated book on Wall Decoration prepared by expert interior decorators. It is teeming with practical suggestions, and shows many forms of wall treatment and actual colored reproductions of Alabastine interiors.

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April 1, 1927

Our Veteran Magistrate

Continued from Page 11

when consciousness returned at rare intervals, the aged chieftain found his son in constant attendance at his side.

Three sessions as member at Ottawa were followed by Hugh John's retirement. He returned to his law practice with relief, for the condition of affairs in his party was chaotic after the gentle but strong hand of his father was removed from the tiller. In five years four prime ministers appeared. Finally, in 1895, Sir Charles Tupper returned from England to become leader of the Conservative forces, and the old Nova Scotia war-horse called upon Hugh John Macdonald to become minister of the interior in the reconstructed cabinet. In the election that ensued, the chief issue was the Manitoba school question, and, in spite of the unpopularity of the Tupper policy on this question in the rest of Canada, Hugh John defeated fighting Joe Martin by a substantial majority in Winnipeg, and, what was more, had the satisfaction of carrying the province of Manitoba in the Conservative interest. But in the nation-wide contest, Hon. Wilfrid Laurier was triumphant, and the Conservatives went into the wilderness to remain there for many long years. In spite of the fact that he had won in the fight with Martin, the latter refused to accept the verdict. He protested the election result and Hugh John was unseated because some of his workers had spent money for cab-hire with which to take voters to the polls. Once more Hugh John Macdonald went back to his law practice.

Resurrected Provincial Tories

But he was not allowed to remain a devotee to the peaceful life. In 1899, the Conservative convention called him to become their provincial leader and would not take no for an answer. Accordingly he girded up his loins once more and was successful in defeating his friend, Hon. J. D. Cameron, in South Winnipeg, and in carrying the province for his party. On January 8, 1900, he became premier of Manitoba in succession to Hon. Thomas Greenway.

In the session of the Manitoba legislature that opened on March 29, Premier Macdonald proceeded to make good his campaign promises by bringing in amendments to the Liquor Act, the Franchise Act, and by introducing an act to secure lower railway rates and more railway mileage for the province. After making an excellent impression upon the citizens of Manitoba during the short time that he was premier, Hon. Mr. Macdonald, as he was called in those days, resigned his position to lend the power of his name and his own fair fame to the Dominion party which was still in sad need of magnetic leaders.

Made Way for Roblin-Rogers

At the distressed urging of the Conservative politicians, he opposed the Hon. Clifford Sifton, member for Brandon, and minister of the interior in the Laurier cabinet. After a speech-making tour in Ontario and the East, Hon. Hugh John returned to engage in one of the hottest elections ever fought out in Western Canada. The minister of the interior triumphed and the Hon. Mr. Macdonald went back to his law practice once more, resolved to remain in that quieter world which his own modest and retiring nature preferred.

When Hon. Mackenzie Bowell was premier, Hon. Hugh John Macdonald was appointed member of the Privy Council. Today he ranks as fourth senior privy councillor, the other senior members being Sir George E. Foster, Sir Hibbert Tupper and Hon. J. C. Patterson. Many years ago Sir Hugh was offered the lieutenant-governorship of Manitoba but declined the appointment. Another honor was conferred upon him in 1912, when he was knighted. In the preceding year he was appointed police magistrate of Winnipeg, a position in which he has rendered great service to the city he loves and in which it is to be hoped his mild reign may long continue.

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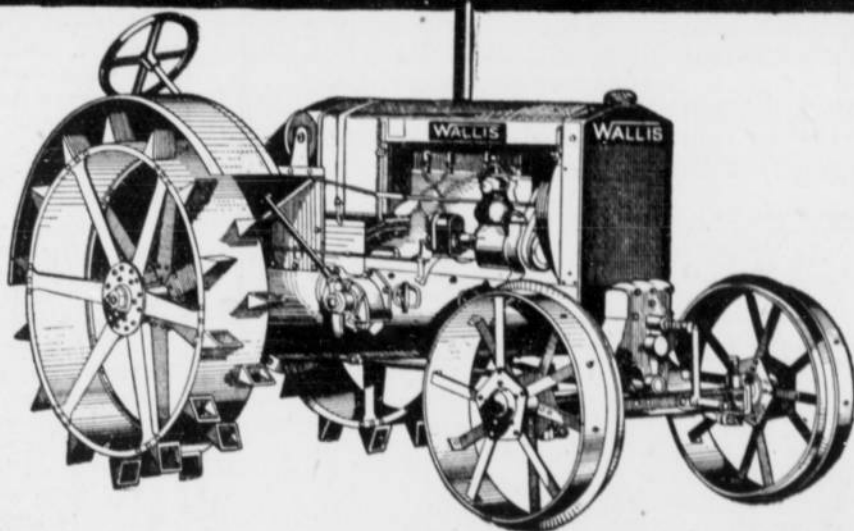
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IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

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MORE POWER for MORE YEARS
AT LESS EXPENSE

Than Any Other Tractor Approaching It In Weight and Rating

Such is the record of performance of the "Wallis" a "three-plow" Tractor made by the J. I. Case Plow Works and sold by Massey-Harris. Every Wallis Tractor is "Certified" and with every Tractor goes a certificate from the makers that the tractor has been subjected to critical inspection and has passed the test.

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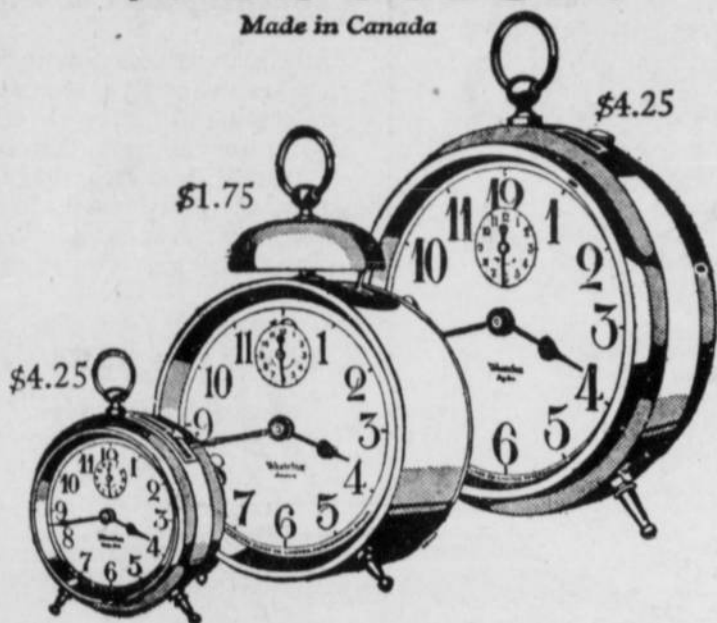
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DAYS are lengthening out, each one busier than the last. And earlier rising is necessary to keep chores and breakfast from cutting into the important work a-field.

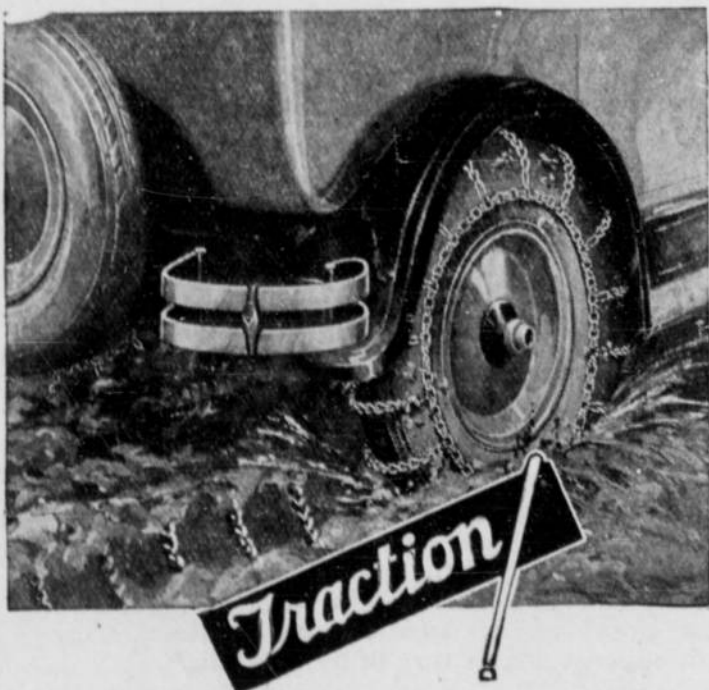
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Let the Vendor Beware

Continued from Page 4

tribute to the venerable old man's record, and bade him be of good cheer. How difficult it is to throw off the reserve which habit builds around us, and bring ease to those in anguish! To Grandpa it seemed as though these tried and trusted friends regarded this tragedy of his life with a peculiar lack of seriousness. Each talked as though the current of affairs would go on after the sale just as before. For them, perhaps. For him, what an abyss of bitterness and apprehension! He realized that they, good souls, were trying to keep his mind off the impending ordeal. No need to do that, he told himself. He would meet this supreme calamity courageously, as he had born all his lesser misfortunes.

Grandpa Felton was not a deeply religious man, yet somehow he felt that the Power which watches over all would not visit with suffering of body and mind the closing years of a life spent as his had been, spent in humility and service.

As Ted brought him a scythe to have a new band driven on, the old man noted for the thousandth time the lithe carriage he had inherited from that other Ted, who, had life been spared, would have averted the approaching catastrophe. How could he explain to the boy the feelings and associations that scythe aroused? He had brought it from Winnipeg in an ox wagon. How joyously those years had sped! How they toiled and wrought, walking up and down the newly-conquered furrows when they might have ridden, exultantly laboring to the limits of physical exhaustion, borne on by the intoxication of the future. And now this!

* * *

The inside of the house smelled of paint. Grandma Felton was brightening up some of her beloved household gods, at which a critical generation of housekeepers would, if kindly disposed, indulgently smile and give its bobbed locks a negative shake. Each object in the room before her was a brick built into the edifice of her life. On Monday, one vast upheaval would scatter them to the four winds.

The little crib over which her worn hands lovingly lingered before the desecrating paint brush should convert it into something unfamiliar—she had crooned over it when life seemed a far different thing from what it had turned out to be—. Then her boys had grown up, and Ted's babes in turn had used it. Vainly had she hoped that Joan's heart would be the next to dance over it when the years brought to her the crown of motherhood.

The purr of a tractor on the roadway lured Grandma away from her paint pot. Two tractors there were—crawling laboriously eastward, towing a small house mounted on wagon bolsters. Jim Randall's old house! The watcher at the window recognized it though it looked strangely unfamiliar without its dress of sheltering greenery. Looked as it did in the pioneer days. A generation ago Grandma Felton had been one of the many who had made its old rafters ring with laughter. There was a sadness in the passing of this stalwart, weather-beaten, old house, rooted out to make room for something more modern. It appealed to the frail old lady like a deserted friend.

Following the house, came a wagon full of workmen whom Grandma's ageing vision identified, one after another, as neighbors, and last of all, a car which turned in at the Felton gate as the rest of the procession continued eastward.

After an interval, the two occupants of the car entered the house, escorted by Grandpa. The fur cap and closely-buttoned buffalo coat of the leading figure masked every feature save a pair of mischievous eyes, suggestive of Sam Bowley—a suggestion confirmed when the cap came off revealing a glistening dome within the mossy brown-cup of coat collar—a chestnut peeping out from its covering of burrs. Smiles

The Grain Growers' Guide and freckles, geniality and homeliness vied with each other as the dominant characteristic of Sam's face.

"Wilbur Drennan, Grandma. Friend of mine," Sam added significantly to his introduction. "This is the lad who has just started the new law office over the harness shop. Teaching me how to be wicked and respected."

The newcomer stooped slightly in order to get his shock of curly hair under the stovepipe, and returned Grandma's acknowledgement with a smile that bared a gleaming set of teeth. "Mr. Bowley is the poorest pupil I ever hope to have, Mrs. Felton."

Grandma's recent experiences with the law did not dispose her very kindly toward the stranger at first, but there was an irresistible quality in his laugh, and a frankness in his eyes that the narrow standards of Fairholm had not taught her to expect in one of his profession.

Besides she was swept off her feet by Bowley's demonstration of affection. Sam always behaved that way on his visits to the Felton homestead. He sat the old lady in the rocker near the stove, and, perched on a stool facing her, one of her hands held gently between his rough palms, plied her with questions about the little things which made up her life. It had been Sam's affection carried into the columns of his journal that had obliterated her first name, and that of her husband, and substituted the familiar grand-parental title throughout the whole sphere of the Mercury's influence.

It was always Sam who made the tea when he dropped in accidentally, as on this occasion. Sam knew where all the tea things were kept. Sam knew how much sugar Grandpa liked. Sam alone knew Grandma's secret about how the tea-pot should be warmed in advance. Afternoon tea dispensed by Sam's hand, and accompanied by Sam's banter, was one of the keenest of the pleasures left to Grandma Felton.

"Sam, I declare, aren't you the bad boy," the old lady protested as the self-appointed servitor handed round the cups. "You should have used the silver spoons today. It's a poor enough place to bring Mr. Drennan to at best. Our old worn things aren't like what the young folks buy nowadays."

The black head of the young guest was not raised from the papers which its owner and Grandpa were examining, and Sam rejoined, "Don't ever let young upstarts like him get to feel superior in your house, Grandma. You wouldn't even have the likes of him for a hired man." And then in a mock-serious whisper, "Why, if you run your fingers through his curls, you'll find a pair of pointed horns, and I know for a fact he's got cloven feet inside those shoes. You don't believe anyone could get toes into boots pointed like those, do you?"

Grandma looked enquiringly at the boots, and then Sam dissolved them all in merriment by explaining that the young lawyer also had a forked tail which he dexterously wound round his middle in such a way as to relieve him of the necessity of braces.

In spite of the balm which Bowley's presence brought to the over-wrought souls of the old couple, Grandpa made two or three attempts to get back to his task of fitting up old equipment. But the editor's loving eye discerned the signs of fatigue beneath the old man's flush of pleasure, and kept him a willing prisoner till milking time, when the visitors lent a hand, returning to town immediately afterward.

* * *

Sale day dawned bright and fair. There was an entire absence of the searching wind which, on the bare plains about Fairholm, builds little piles of dust at the corners of every western window, almost daily from harvest time till snow flies. The auctioneers had planned to sell the household effects under cover, but a last minute change was ordered on account of the unexpected moderation of the weather and the size of the crowd.

No previous event had ever brought so many people together in the Fairholm district. An hour before the time specified on the sale bills, they came pouring in by every road. All the parking space in the barnyard was occupied before Lawyer Rankin and his deputation arrived. Grandpa Felton had sensed that the numerous visitors of the past fortnight had showed a singular lack of interest in the goods to be auctioned, and it caused him a little anxiety as to the probable success of the sale, but the large concourse of people set him at ease again.

Many times since the news of the inevitable had come to them the old couple had lived through the trying hour before the auctioneer's monotonous chant would pronounce sentence. Each one, lover-like, had devised a little surprise to sustain the other through the desolation of this performance. But there seemed to be a conspiracy of kindness afoot. Neighboring women did not allow them a moment to themselves. They came in relays with smiles on their faces and lips breathing gentleness.

Al Hapgood and his brother, Phil, had brought their banjos and were giving a comedy sketch to the men assembled round the wood pile. The gaiety of the crowd was infectious and Grandpa found himself higher in spirits than at any time since receiving the fatal notice. He even found a smile for Ira Rankin and the bailiff when they entered with some papers for him to sign.

The kitchen table had been taken outside, so Grandpa laid the document on a low shelf to affix his signature. The fat fountain pen of the lawyer, the first one of these contraptions that Felton's hands had ever closed on, seemed strangely unwieldy. At the first pressure from his hand it made two fine parallel scratches on the paper, but no ink mark. By a strange coincidence the music outside stopped. Was that some unfavorable portent? There was a hush outside and someone was making a speech.

Surely they had not started the sale yet! Grandpa looked up and was reassured, for there beyond the lawyer and the bailiff was the auctioneer and his two assistants. There, too, was Sam Bowley, leaning with his back to the door. The old man had not noticed the editor before and tendered him a smile. Come to report the sale for the Mercury, of course.

Rankin, at his elbow, impatiently prompted, "Sign on this line, please," and Grandpa did his bidding, the pen this time liberally assisting.

At the door Editor Bowley halted the lawyer and his party and plied them with a string of questions, the answers to which, thought Rankin, were known to everyone in Fairholm save the editor. Reflecting that this was the normal state of affairs, the lawyer patiently suffered the delay. The banjos started again and Bowley, relenting, ushered them ceremoniously to the auction block near the centre of the crowd.

Ira Rankin mounted the auctioneer's box before that functionary and announced the terms of the sale. The land had been listed with several real estate firms, and on their behalf the lawyer invited enquiry. Everything on the place had to be disposed of at the sale and there were to be no reserve bids. In conclusion he besought for the worthy old couple, brisk bidding at something near the value of the goods offered, so that there would be as large a balance for them as possible.

The crowd accorded him a half-hearted cheer, and Tubby Hutchinson, the local auctioneer, took his place on the box. Grandpa Felton entered with a matronly Holstein cow, his most prized animal, the best producer in the whole township.

Tubby's harrangue began. He was calling for an opening bid of one hundred dollars. Deadly silence save for the resonant voice of Tubby.

"No one to start me at one hundred dollars? Well, who'll give me seventy-five! Seventy-five! Seventy-five! Seventy-five! Who says it? Seventy-five! Have I the seventy-five? Mr.

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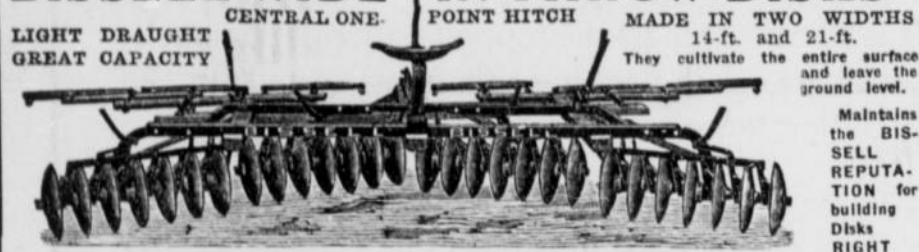
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Low pressure conditions distribute most of the weight and wear toward the outer edges of the Balloon Tread, so that is where Firestone engineers place most of the rubber. At the direct center is a deep groove, between two narrow flexing rider strips and flanked by additional grooves, which nearly close up when the rubber spreads out as the tire is placed under load. Next come the wide outer rider strips with numerous sharp-edge projections for non-skid qualities. These projections are small to permit the tread to yield to irregularities and cling to the road. The carcass of the Balloon Tire must have the qualifications to withstand the extreme flexing which this tread permits. Firestone provides extra strength and endurance by dipping the cords of the carcass in a rubber solution, which completely saturates and insulates every fiber of every cord, insuring the highest degree of economy, safety and comfort.

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Randall, will you start me at seventy-five?"

Tubby pleaded and stormed and fumed, but not a whisper from the crowd. Felton's face held a look of blank dismay. He had expected at least one hundred and seventy-five, and no buyer wanted her at half that price! Tubby was making a last effort to obtain the seventy-five. He had condescended to take an opening bid of fifty dollars.

"Fifty dollars!" shouted Tubby scornfully. "Why, ladies and gentlemen, it's daylight robbery to take that cow at fifty dollars. She's worth that much for beef. And I'm offering you the best grade milk cow within a day's ride of here and can't get fifty dollars for her! I should have started her at one hundred and fifty. Come, gentlemen, you're wasting time. As soon as the bidding starts I know you will go to two hundred."

Tubby tried every trick in his repertoire. He had the circle widened and the cow led round so that the spectators could get a better appreciation of her conformation. He had the frisky little calf brought in. He eulogized the cow to the skies. But all to no avail. The crowd was evidently waiting for his next tactical move.

Reluctantly he made it. "Name your own starting price then, unless you expect me to give the cow to you."

Instantly Bob Adamson barked out: "Twenty-five cents."

Tubby glared down at the bidder with a mixture of scorn and annoyance. "Young feller, this is a sale, not a vaudeville performance." But no one raised the call and Bob insisted that it was a legitimate bid.

The auctioneer roared and bellowed. He jumped from side to side. He became apoplectic. But the twenty-five cent bid was still unchallenged, and the crowd was wreathing itself in smiles. Grandpa Felton had long since relinquished the halter-shank to Tubby's assistant and looked gloomily on from the sideline.

Hutchinson left the box and strode over to the edge of the crowd where Ira Rankin stood, clenching his fists till the nails cut into his palm. After a brief consultation the lawyer stepped into the box.

"Now, friends," he began with a brave show of confidence, "We're here to hold a sale, and we mean business. If we don't get an immediate advance on that bid we are going to knock this valuable animal down to Mr. Adamson for twenty-five cents, but I don't think any of you who are here will ever want to look Mr. Felton in the face again if you let his best cow be given away like that. Go on, Mr. Hutchinson."

Tubby's most valiant effort brought out no higher bid and the cow was declared sold to Adamson.

On one head in that crowd, the auctioneer's concluding exclamation descended like a sentence of death. In his most despairing moments Grandpa Felton had proudly reflected that though he might be driven from house and home, he would go owing no man. The chattels would easily cover his indebtedness if sold at anything like fair value. But affairs had taken an unbelievable turn. The crowd's good humor jarred discordantly. Faces seemed to avoid him. Grandpa could not bear to hear Tubby pleading for seventy-five dollars on the next cow—a plea which brought no better results than for the first animal. He tottered over to the house wondering how he could refrain from telling her. But she was at the door to meet him and guessed something of the heart's burden from the staring eyes that saw not.

Outside the house, Rankin had again mounted the auction block and declared that if a bid of fifty dollars was not received immediately, he would order this sale closed.

In the hush that followed, Sam Bowley edged his way forward. The crowd seemed to hang expectantly on his words.

"Mr. Rankin, I shall have to insist that the sale be continued. I wish to purchase certain of the articles advertised, and I have legal advice that according to the terms of the bill of

sale printed in the Mercury, you are obliged to let the auction continue, and, moreover, to continue without reserve bids. If you will please instruct your auctioneer to go on, my attorney sitting over yonder in the Ford Coupe will be pleased to discuss the legal aspects of the business over with you."

Rankin was taken aback to discover that legal guns were being trained on him, and with a snort of acquiescence gave Tubby the nod to proceed while he stalked over to the car indicated on the outskirts of the crowd.

"Young man, if you aren't careful you'll find yourself charged with conspiracy to defraud," was all that the crowd heard of Rankin's furious attack on his opponent. Drennan smiled, perfectly at ease. Apparently he had insisted that the little man with the seamy visage get inside and talk more quietly, for Rankin entered the coupe and Sam Bowley closed the door behind him.

Like certain animals of a low order of courage, Rankin disliked situations in which every avenue of escape was barred, so he made to re-open the coupe door, but it remained obstinately locked. Drennan, with an odd twist at the corners of his mouth tried his superior strength on it, but to no avail. They tapped on the glass to attract the retreating form of Bowley, who walked back to the car with a blank look of innocence and tried his keys. Nothing would re-open the door.

"Let's take it round to the repair shop, boys," called the editor through the closed door, whereupon Drennan drove over to that remote corner behind the barn, a spot where no witnesses would intrude, and from which no shouts would penetrate to the throng around the auctioneer's noisily stand. After a futile hunt for tools, Bowley disappeared, giving a vague promise to return. With the lawyer securely locked up and under guard the editor felt reasonably sure that no one else would bid articles up.

The sale went merrily on. The livestock all went at twenty-five cents a head. Implements, seed grain, household furniture—every portable thing on the place was taken at the same price. Tubby had long since abandoned any hope of getting more. Articles were put up just long enough to get the name of the bidder who was to be responsible for the twenty-five cent payment. The sale was completed in record time.

The sorrowing old couple did not dare to emerge from the house after Grandpa's broken-hearted retreat. Once they sent Joan out to report progress but when she returned with the crushing news that the old family organ had just been sold for twenty-five cents they did not risk another blow to their pride.

A few minutes before the last articles were put on the block Sam Bowley, fingering a key in his vest pocket, disappeared behind the barn and returned with the two lawyers. Another group composed of Grandpa's nearest friends invaded the cheerless house, now cold, for the stove lay in the yard with a neat tag attached, "Sold—J. Randall—25c." The old couple were in the depths of dispirited indifference but presented stiff upper lips to these incomprehensible neighbors whose eyes spoke love and whose actions cut cruelly to the quick.

Tubby had dismounted and Sam Bowley was in his place, a copy of the sale clerk's tally in his hand.

"Friends," he began, "we must congratulate one another on a most successful sale. I understand that the sum of \$37.75 has been taken in, which as you know, goes to the mortgage company in full discharge of Grandpa Felton's debt. I think the legal gentlemen have agreed that in view of the complete surrender made to the mortgage company by Grandpa Felton, there can be no further claim. The stuff has been legally sold and is now the property of the individuals who bought it in."

"Now if you will kindly form yourselves into a procession, every man taking with him the property he has purchased here, we'll all go down to Jim Randall's pasture quarter. Two

miles east. For the benefit of Mr. and Mrs. Felton I ought to add that we are going to have a grand house warming at which all this stuff is going to be given to Grandma Felton, sealed, signed and delivered according to law, so that none of her husband's past creditors can touch one scrap of it.

A roar of applause went up from the barnyard. The old people were overwhelmed by the rush of loyal friends. Strong shoulders bore Grandma triumphantly to a car at the head of a rapidly-forming parade. Grandma followed with Sam Bowley's solicitor's arm wrapped about her. Blocking her way, Jim Randall tried above the din to confirm the news about the free lease of the quarter-section and the old house now occupying it, and Rebecca Simpkin's gleefully loaded Grandma with the immense family Bible she had proudly bid in. Through eyes moist with bewildered joy the old lady thanked Jim for the Bible and Rebecca for the land, amusing the one and flattering the other.

The Felton cows, tied to tailboards of neighbor's wagons called to each other through the tumult. Pigs and chickens from the confines of their crates added volume and variety to the medley. From the auctioneer's stand the Haggood boys were playing, "It Ain't Goin' to Rain No More." Honking of horns; shouts of drivers; everywhere commotion and hilarity.


After the last guests had departed that night from the new establishment on Randall's pasture quarter, down the road apiece from the old Felton homestead, an old couple who had scorned tears in the bitterness of their greatest trial, fell into each other's arms and wept like children.

Dressing for Your Windows

Continued from Page 29

And an inch at either end for turning in as well as an allowance for seams. Next calculate how many widths will be required for the valance and decide on the depth. Be sure to match the pattern and if possible see that the seams come under a pleat. Most valances of this type look better if lined with sateen or with two thicknesses of factory cotton. Cut the lining the same size as the valance, put the two right sides together and stitch around the top and sides. Turn right side out and baste around the stitched edges to hold them in place. Make a separate hem by hand on the lower edge of both, since if sewn together there will be a tendency to buckle. The lining should be shorter so that its hem will not show below the valance. Five inches from either end, baste a pleat and space the others evenly between these two. Stitch half way down and then with a needle form pleats as shown in Fig. 1. In Fig. 2 you will see a finished pleat. Do not press the pleats flat or the effect will be spoiled. The valance is held in place by ordinary thin brass curtain rings slipped over the tacks on top of the board. Measure the distance between each accurately and buttonhole the rings on to the valance half an inch below the top edge. This completely hides the board and holds the valance in place neatly.

Side drapes are often improved by lining. They hang better, wear better and the pattern and colors show up better. This is especially true when the weave is loose. After cutting the required amount of cretonne turn in the sides and lower edge one and a half-inch and press. Cut the lining to within one half-inch of the edge, turn to the sides and bottom to the depth of one half-inch and press. Lay the right sides of the curtain and lining together, and stitch across the top one quarter-inch from the edge. Press and turn so that the seam is on the inside. Stitch again to form a casing. Then hem or slip-stitch the sides of the curtain and lining together and sew the hem separately to avoid buckling, making the stitches as invisible as possible. Sew a weight at each corner. The best decorators do most of the sewing on draperies by hand and it is well worth while copying them because even the best machine stitching has a tendency to draw slightly.



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The Men of Kildonan

Continued from Page 9

disappeared, to be succeeded by straggling patches of tall reeds that merged in the distance ahead of us into an unbroken, dun-colored forest. As we approached this waving jungle, the ground became peaty and moist, black oily water oozing up to fill our footprints.

Our course was diagonal from Sloop's Cove, and with our entry into the reeds, all landmarks were obliterated with startling suddenness. The sun alone now marked our course. The ground now became spongy, and small patches of open water,—no bigger than the mouth of a bucket,—appeared here and there among the reeds. We were completely hidden by the rank growth, the reeds standing seven feet high all about us. Only by looking straight up into the sky could we see daylight; we moved with a ghostly rustling through a twilight world in which there was no stir of animal life.

At the end of an hour of this silent trudging, the reeds began to thin, and we emerged shortly into daylight. Miles Macdonell was observing the sun keenly, and seemed at a loss. We stood on the margin of a dreary, watery expanse. In this circular area no reeds grew, and the peaty surface of it was thickly pock-marked by placid black pools of water.

"We have drifted too far North," remarked our leader briefly. "A fire has passed through this place, but like enough it is safe. I'll pick my way across, and you can follow."

He struck out into the swamp, picking his steps carefully, and we followed him. But now we moved forward in constant terror, for the peat we trod on seemed to be floating. It would sink under our feet like a well-stuffed feather bed, swelling up behind us. We seemed to be treading on a blanket of peat,—and a tattered one at that,—that spread itself over a lake of black ooze. The thought of what lay under us was not pleasant, and some of the older women folks, not being so gleg (active) as the rest of us at avoiding holes and keeping balance on the heaving peat, began to cry out against Captain Macdonell, threatening to turn back.

It was old Elspeth MacBeath who at last brought us all to a halt. "I'll go no further across this outlandish place," she cried out. "Not one step more will I go. Do you hear me, Captain Macdonell? I'm fair dizzy with rampaging through this water. It's no place for an old wife like me. My legs are too stiff in the joints for me to be jumping like a paddock (frog) on the face of this devil's brew. It's the terrible fine man ye are, Miles Macdonell, to get us for-wandered in this awesome place."

The old dame's clatter brought everybody to a halt. Miles Macdonell picked his way back over the muskeg till he reached the side of the rebellious Beth.

"Come now, woman," said the agent coaxingly, "we're halfway across now and no harm done."

"Listen to the man," shrilled the grim-faced old dame indignantly. "No harm done indeed! My old legs are stiffer than they'd be with a week's blanket posting, and my coattails are sticking to my knees." And so saying, Beth MacBeath lifted her bedraggled skirts and exhibited a pair of stout knees.

But Miles Macdonell, all the days of him, could do more with the women folks than he could with the men (and the Lord knows that were a plenty). He was wondrously gentle with them at all times, and had a quaint coaxing way with him that brought him the long soft glances that set men's hearts a-fluttering. Yet for all his gallantries, and all his coaxing smiles, he was a wholesome, undesigning man, of whom no thoughtless maid, or weak woman, had need to be feared. At least, so I have been told by many who knew Miles Macdonell in his wilder days and I believe it to be so.

"Och, mother," he cried, with a great gust of laughter, "you'll be posting blankets by the Red River for many a day yet, just for conceit of yourself. We're halfway across, or near to it, and I'll have a hot fire and

a dish of tea for you at the other side, if I have to make both the same with my own hands. Now Captain Turner, he got cold in the belly of him, and turned back at Churchill, and look what . . ."

"Don't you dare mention that man's name to me," cried old Beth quickly. "I'm not one to turn back, and it's the black impudent carle ye are, Captain Macdonell, to speak such a word. But my legs are weary for all that, and I do wish we were out of this place. I do so indeed." The old lips trembled.

"And so do I, mother," said Miles Macdonell, and quick and neat he put a hairy hand under the old lady's quivering chin, and bending down, kissed her fair on the mouth. And thereupon we proceeded once more, and no other man in the company could have managed the things so agreeably.

We were, as Miles Macdonell said, near halfway across the quivering expanse, but every step forward added to our difficulties and fears. The peaty blanket under our feet seemed to get thinner and thinner as we neared the heart of the morass, and at times we had to pick our way very cautiously round ragged stretches of black water. Sometimes we stood still in our tracks for a while until the agent went ahead to discover a safe passage for us. At such times, we could survey our surroundings, and what we saw was truly unnerving.

The surface of the dreary black waste moved slowly up and down in a manner that minded me of a wind-swept hayfield. As Miles Macdonell went jumping this way and that over the peat, it sank deeply under his weight, rising behind him again as he took new footing,—much in the manner of this but elastic ice when brought under the weight of a swift skater. Seen from a distance, the agent was the centre of a depression in the muskeg, which billowed outward from his feet in sluggish, concentric rings. We could see these sullen billows spread outward till the whole morass expanse seemed to be gently undulating. It was a sight to daunt any man accustomed all his life to granite under his brogues, for the thought of what lay under the thin and ragged blanket of peat was constantly in our minds.

Even so, we kept moving forward, and the crossing might have been completed without a mishap, but for my own impetuosity. We had come upon sounder footing, when, glancing to one side, my eyes fell upon what appeared to be a pair of ducks guddling round the edge of a patch of open water close by. Thinking to have a shot at them, I took my musket and set off across the muskeg. We were not far from the reeds, and intent upon the ducks, I paid too little heed to my feet. Suddenly the birds raised their heads and looked curiously in my direction, and throwing caution to the wind, I spurred forward quickly in a clumsy effort to get a close shot at them. As Miles Macdonell had told us, a fire had passed over the muskeg, burning the sun-dried surface of the peat, and in places eating holes down into the bottomless ooze beneath. These holes were gradually closing in as the vegetation slowly asserted its former supremacy, and they were doubly dangerous because their surfaces closed in most rapidly.

But I knew nothing of this. With my musket gripped in both hands, so as to be ready for a quick upward shot, I plunged squarely into one of these bottomless wells of black ooze. Down I went into the soupy liquid. Where my downward journey might have ended I know not, had it not been for my long musket, which, tightly gripped at stock and barrel, caught across the treacherous cavity. The greedy ooze rose to my chin, but the musket held, and when, by sheer muscular effort of my arms, I had raised myself up so that first one elbow, and then the other, was raised over the musket, I shouted frantically for help.

Thereupon there was much shouting and commotion for, as they told me afterwards, I suddenly dropped out of the sight, and my head, being below the surface of the muskeg, they scarce expected to see me again. In a few moments I heard a voice near me calling, in a manner vastly comforting:

"Donald! Oh, Donald! Where are you? Speak to me, Donald." Raising myself up, I saw Bessie Sutherland, fair as a fawn, come flying over the quaking bog to me. Catching sight of me, she hastened to me, making soft little cries in her throat. Leaning forward, she put her hands under my arms, and pulled me towards her, the muskies sinking deep under our combined weights. I had not believed that such strength lay in Bessie's small wrists and slender body. But she pulled steadily at me, till her face went quite pale, and slowly I parted with the ooze, sprawling forward on the peat like a half-drowned rat. Then, as I lay panting there, and while the men came blundering upon the scene, the daughter of James Sutherland stood erect, and these are the words she spoke, loudly enough for all to hear:

"You're a great clumsy gomerel (stupid person), Donald Stewart. Just look what you've done to my dress, with your traipsing after ducks. It's trouble enough we've had to-day without running after you, I'm thinking." And the contrary vixen, fluttering her skirts prettily about her legs, turned and left me, and because of her calling, no word of sympathy did I get from the men, though the women clattered about me in great concern. Whereat I was greatly displeased, for assuredly I had committed no misdeed, unless it were a misdeed to struggle out of the very jaws of death.

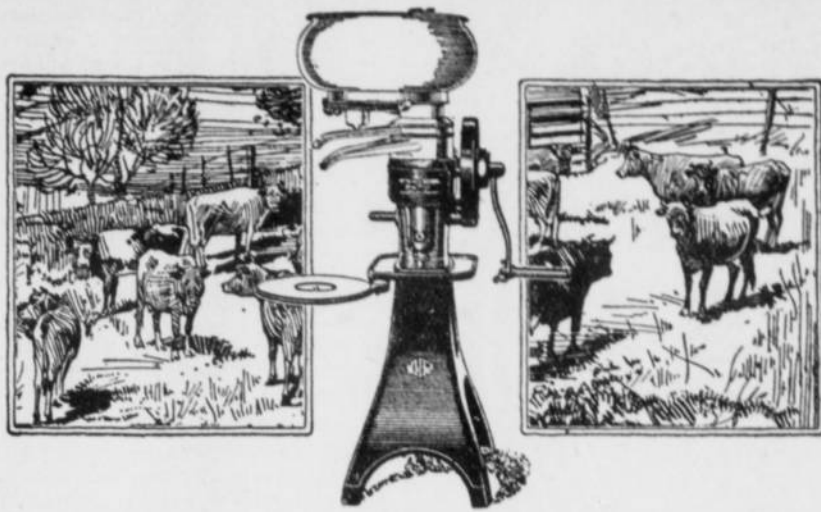
CHAPTER VIII

The Traitors at the Fort

The end of our journey found us on a flat that extended from the water in the Churchill River to the high precipitous banks of the original river bed. The spot had been selected by our emissaries, and its natural advantages were readily discernible. Water and firewood were at hand, and the cliff-like river bank that rose behind us offered some protection from the biting winds. Here, under the direction of Miles Macdonell, we set ourselves to the building of weather-proof huts. Back-breaking labor it was, for not one of us had the knack of using an axe, and, to make matters worse, we were most woefully weak.

A trying week went past, during which Captain Macdonell became increasingly choleric,—a failing of his when troubles pressed in upon him. In the midst of our confusion and despondency Owen Keveny, the Earl's Irish agent, arrived at our camp. I can see him yet, as he stood with his back to the fire that blazed warmly in front of Archibald MacDonald's tent,—a thick, smart man with high cheek-bones and small black eyes that glittered under his black brows. From the first, I conceived a dislike for this man. For one thing, he had a way of smiling that made me uneasy. When he held serious council with the colonists, this oily smile was ever on his face,—and dissembling words on his tongue. Now a smile, I doubt not, sits better on a man's face than a scowl, but I had been reared among stern-faced men who smiled but seldom, and then mainly in and about their eyes. Owen Keveny's smile started at his mouth, and his brief upper lip, ever the mark of a jealous man,—would roll back from his teeth in a way that minded me of a fawning hyena. But the smile never reached his eyes; they were always cold and appraising. But as to this, we shall learn more in good time.

At the moment of his arrival, the camp was seething with disorder and ill-feeling,—much of it, I am bound to say, engendered by the irascible mood that rode the agent. Keveny, after making a brief inspection of the wretched huts, with the manner of one in high authority, retired to the capacious tent already erected by his retinue. Meanwhile, moody and choleric, Captain Macdonell strove with the mutinous exiles. Our sufferings were keen. Snow had already fallen, and the wind, now edged as a knife, cut through our thin and scanty clothing. To make matters worse, we had as yet no proper means of keeping warm after bedding down at night. Our unfinished huts were scarce big enough to lie down in comfortably, and fires could not safely be lit in them. So, when the shortening



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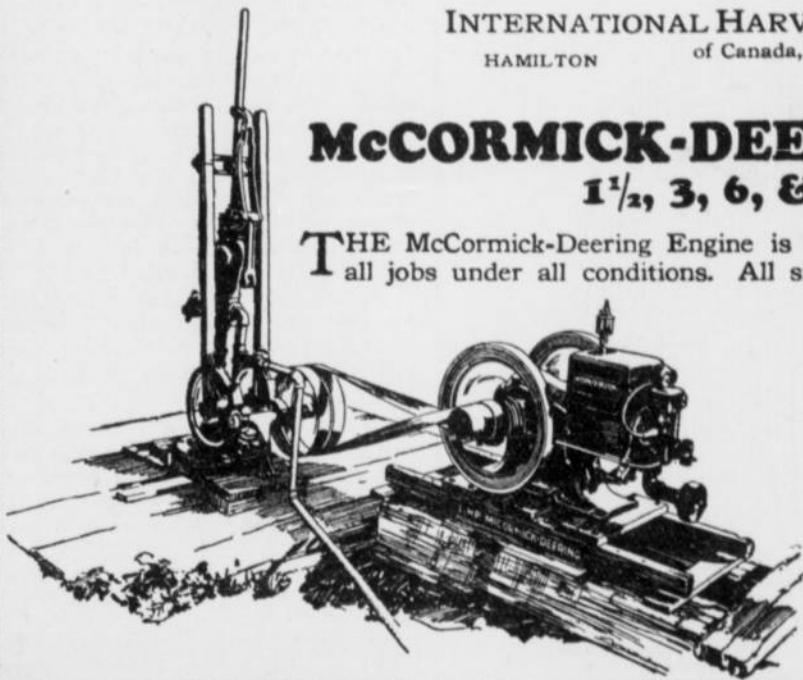
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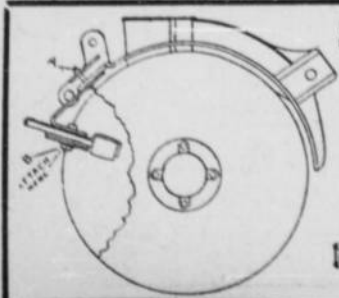
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days drew to a close, we covered our cold bodies as best we could and lay stiff and sore throughout the night, trusting for warmth to the fires that blazed outside. Then, too, we were desperately short of food, and hungry men are ever dangerous men! The mutinous murmurings grew louder as the indifference and aloofness of the visiting officials continued. These latter seemed comfortable enough, and surveyed our efforts to erect huts with ill-concealed derision. They held long consultations with Miles Macdonell, but towards us, his charges, they maintained an attitude of cool disdain. Men began to put their heads together, and the purport of their mutinous talk was that Captain Macdonell himself was preparing to abandon us.

The storm broke all of a sudden one sullen, grey afternoon. Archibald MacDonald, white of face, threw down his axe and walked over to James Sutherland's hut. "It's gone far enough," he said to the catechist, his voice high-pitched and his breath coming quickly. "I'll not stand by and see my wife and weans die for want of something to eat. What think you, Sutherland, of marching to the Fort?"

The elder man laid aside his axe, and looked soberly at the fiery young leader of the recalcitrants.

"It would be poor judgment, whatever," he answered. But the younger man had plainly come to the end of his rope, and was in no mood for reasoning discussion.

"You talk of poor judgment, Sutherland," he almost shouted, "but what do you propose to do to end this suffering? Is it good judgment to stay here and starve,—while the Fort over-by is stuffed with the things we need to keep our bodies and souls together? Would the Earl of Selkirk see us starve here like rats while his agents loll fat in his Fort! Would . . ."

"Hush your tongue, MacDonald," said the catechist sharply. "What sense is there in talking thus? The Earl's agents are here among us. See them before you march to the Fort. Reason with them calmly and civilly. Make no threats, but set your case plainly before them. This you must do before taking the law into your own hands, or I cannot support you."

MacDonald, somewhat taken aback by the older man's blunt reasoning, seemed to cogitate the situation sourly.

"Will you go with me, Sutherland?" he asked at last.

"I am ready to go," answered the catechist, "and the sooner the better. Get you Donald MacKay, Cooper, Murray and Wallace, and we will see them now. Leave Captain Macdonell out of the matter."

In a few minutes the shaggy deputation was wending its way to Keveny's

quarters,—a square, roomy tent set well apart from the straggling huts of the colonists. Keveny himself appeared at the flap of the tent, smiling cordially at the sober-faced men who confronted him. "What is your desire, men?" he asked.

There was some shuffling of breeches, and MacDonald spoke up: "We are here, Mr. Keveny, to ask you for further supplies of oatmeal and blankets to sleep on. 'Twas no fault of ours that we were cast in this place."

"Nor mine," said Keveny quickly, smiling more kindly than ever.

"That may be," went on MacDonald, "but I am thinking the Lord Selkirk would not see us starve here while there is food in the country."

"You are aware, of course," said Keveny suavely, "that nobody in this territory can be held responsible for your distress. Were we close to Fort York, things would be somewhat different. You could then get all the supplies you need, and at reasonable prices. But in the present circumstances, what can I do?" He threw out his hands in a gesture of despair.

"Had I been properly consulted, you would not be here at all. You have, I may say, been grossly misled. What will become of you, God alone knows. I can only think that His Lordship has been grossly deceived by the incompetent fellow who brought you here. The folly of it all saddens me. If, as I say, you were close to York Factory, something could surely be done, but here . . ."

His unctuous dissembling was cut short by the voice of James Sutherland.

"Let this idle talk cease," roared the godly man, his deep voice shaking with wrath and indignation. "We came here as men to hold serious council with men. We came not here to listen to evasive speeches, nor will we stand here in this bitter wind like beggars seeking alms at a back door."

The righteous man fronted Keveny, from whose face the smile had entirely fled.

"If you have no authority, sir, and no desire to save the weak and the helpless from suffering, stand aside and let us speak to those who have authority. We have asked for food, and your answer is: 'Who is David, and who is the son of Jesse?'"

At these words, uttered with the vigor and feeling of an honest and fearless man, there was a commotion within the tent, and curious faces appeared at the door. Keveny, a faint, bitter smile flickering about the corners of his mouth, stepped inside, the colonists crowding unbidden at his heels. Within the warm tent half-a-dozen men sat smoking, surrounded by the signs of rough comfort. Boxes of provisions and blankets lay around, and in the midst of all sat a small stove with a fat, glowing belly. Keveny, his back



Scions of the aristocracy of labor

to the colonists, addressed his subordinates, and his voice had a bite in it. "These people," he said, inclining his head with contemptuous courtesy in the direction of the sullen deputation, "came here to air grievances. They demand oatmeal and blankets, and as a trusted agent of Lord Selkirk, I have tried to explain to them that they are the victims of other men's folly and incompetence."

He turned once more to the waiting deputation. The smile was on his face again.

"It grieves me to see your people brought to such a pass," he said, with a look of the utmost concern on his face. "As I said, I was not consulted about this lunatic enterprise. I came here to ascertain your difficulties,—and to do what I could, in the name of Lord Selkirk, to assist you out of the trouble that you have been led into by ignorant and unprincipled adventurers. God knows I expect no thanks for my pains. I only wish my hands were washed of the whole miserable affair."

"We have no complaints against Captain Macdonell, much less the Earl of Selkirk," said Archibald MacDonald sharply.

"No! I am the one you complain of, yet I have had no hand in this folly," said Keveny.

"You might be better thought of hereabouts if you had taken a hand in the matter at Sloop's Cove," answered MacDonald bluntly.

The Irishman's thin lips made a blue line and his eyes grew hard, but he ignored MacDonald's remark.

"There is no use in kicking against the pricks," he went on. "Certain facts must be faced, and one of them is that there is a scarcity of food here this winter."

"You will be saying, then, that you refuse to sell us oatmeal and blankets," cried Archibald MacDonald, anger so hot in his voice that the men lolling behind Keveny all came to their feet expectantly. "Let me read you my agreement with Lord Selkirk before you take too much law into your own hands."

Opening a document which he had in his hand, MacDonald began to read, pausing at the end of each sentence to mark the effect of his words upon the Earl's agent.

"It is contracted and agreed, between the Right Honorable Thomas, Earl of Selkirk, on the one hand, and Archibald MacDonald, of the Parish of Kildonan, on the other part, that the said Archibald MacDonald shall proceed, as soon as directed, to the establishment of the said Earl, near Hudson Bay, and shall there serve the said Earl, diligently and faithfully, in the station appointed by him, from the date hereof, till the expiration of one year after his arrival at the settlement. In consideration whereof, the said Earl binds and obliges himself to provide a sufficiency of wholesome food for the said Archibald MacDonald, and farther, to supply the said Archibald MacDonald at just and moderate prices, with such necessities as he may from time to time, require for his own use."

MacDonald here stopped his reading, and walking up to Keveny, held the document to the other's face.

"Is that Lord Selkirk's write of hand?" he asked.

Ere Keveny could reply, Edwards, the surgeon who was of his party, rose and whispered briefly in his ear. Smiling once more, Keveny turned to the colonists.

"You have placed me in a very unhappy position," he said gravely. "Experience forbids me to meet your request, but for this once, in the name of humanity, I will risk my position and grant what you ask. Send your pledges to the Fort, and for the time being I will see to it that you are supplied with some of the things you need."

But the parting shot was fired by the hot-headed MacDonald.

"I am obliged to you for your great generosity," he said coldly. "As for the breaking of rules, I warrant there would be rules broken, and broken again, if the Earl of Selkirk were here to-night."

To be continued

COCKSHUTT

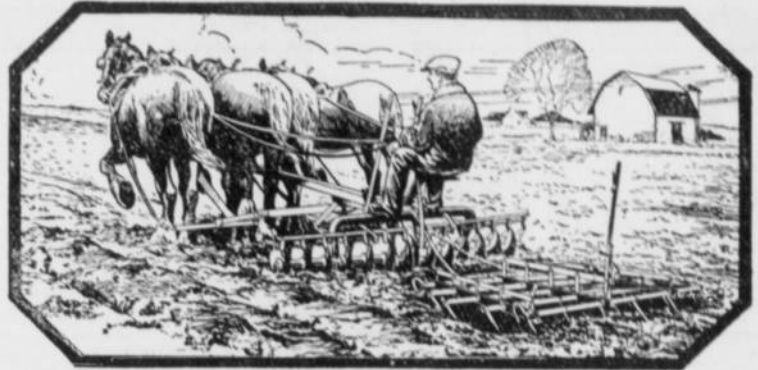
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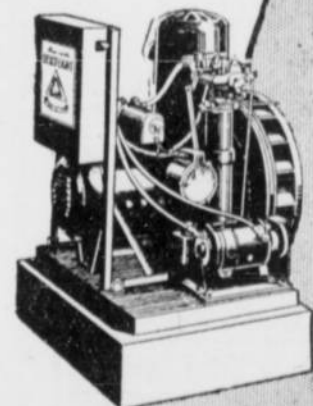
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THE DOO DADS



Doc. Sawbones is on the War Path

There's the very mischief to pay in the Dooville school just now. On April first, which as you know is April Fool's Day, Doc Sawbones went to the post office after school, just as he always does, and there was a big, fat letter for him with red seals all over it and everything. "Golly!" Doc thought, "This must be important."

He tore open the envelope and started to read. Right away his face got red, and then purple and then his eyes stuck out, mad as could be, and he pounded the end of his cane into the floor, ker-thump! My but he was wild!

And didn't he have the right to be? For this is what the letter said:

Sleepeasy Mattress Co.
Dooville, March 31, 1927.

Dear Doc:—

We are making a special mattress for old Mrs. Tenderloin, and we would like to get a bale of good soft goat's hair to fill it with. What about the old whisker? We will give you 30 cents for it.

Signed,
Willy, Wally and Wooly.

Did you ever hear of anything so rude? Of course it was an April fool joke, because there isn't any such thing as the Sleepeasy Mattress Co. Boys that write letters like that ought to be soundly caned. Doc is going to tend to that when he gets back to school on Monday morning. Before he gets through with this business the boy who wrote this letter is going to wish that he had a sleepeasy mattress in the seat of his pants.

Something for You to Do

Now the editor wants the boys and girls under 14 who read The Guide to draw a picture of Doc just as he gets through reading this letter. Draw a good big picture—oh, say, as big as the palm of your hand. For the best picture we are going to give a prize of \$2.00, for the next best a prize of \$1.00, and for the six next best a prize of 50 cents each. Sit down and draw your picture tonight and mail it right away to Doc Sawbones, care of The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man. The judging of the pictures will take place on April 20, so be sure yours will reach Doc before that date.



The Quick Magic of Calcium!

Do you want a beautiful complexion this week? A skin that fairly sparkles? And color that is all your own? Then give your system just a little calcium!

Calcium clears away every impurity that keeps the skin sallow or dull. It keeps pores purged, and the cuticle clean. You'll feel and see the difference from the very first day you take a tiny, sugar-coated Stuart calcium wafer!

The most marvelous, and gentlest, regulator in the whole world, and your druggist has it—at trifling cost.

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Save the Wrappers

MAKE WHITE CLOTHES WHITER WITH IDEAL BLUE

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POULTRY

U. F. BABY CHICKS Hatched from free range healthy flocks, selected for high record layers of improved type and size. We hatch them under natural conditions which ensures Large, Vigorous, Quality Chicks. Send for price list.
UNITED FARMS HATCHERY
Myrtle St., Winnipeg, Man.

BABY CHICKS—Strong, vigorous, healthy chicks that grow rapidly and will become heavy layers; hatched from high-grade pure-bred flocks carefully culled for heavy egg production. All leading varieties. Incubators, Brooders, Supplies. Write today for free catalogue. Winnipeg's Oldest Dependable Hatchery. E. S. MILLER CHICKERIES.
380 Portage Ave., Winnipeg.

Windsor's Quality Chicks
are bred from Manitoba Approved Flocks and some of the heaviest laying flocks in Manitoba. Hatched by electricity, in Winnipeg. Healthy, vigorous chicks that will live and grow. All popular varieties. 100 per cent live delivery. Free catalogue. **WINDSOR'S ELECTRIC HATCHERY** 1527 Main St., Winnipeg

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN BABY CHICKS and hatching eggs. Bred-to-lay stock from hardy Alberta pure strains. Utility matings consist of excellent females and males whose dams laid to 299 in their pullet year. Also special pens. Write for price list. 100 per cent live delivery guaranteed.
Member R.O.P. Breeders Association of Alberta.
Agent for Charter's Incubators.
Mountain View Poultry Farm, Olds, Alta.

BABY CHICKS—OVER 10,000 BREEDERS tested for bacillary, white diarrhoea and pullets from tested hens. Our fourth year in business. Prompt service and square dealings. Prices and terms free on request. Bopp Hatchery, Fergus Falls, Minn.

BABY CHICKS—HIGHEST QUALITY BRED-to-lay Barred Rocks, University strain, mated with cockerels from best flocks in province. Also equally good White Wyandottes. \$25 per 100, prepaid. C. Genge, Glendon, Sask.

BOOKING ORDERS HIGH-CLASS BRED-to-lay Single Comb White Leghorn baby chicks. Prices on request. Mrs. Leonard W. Draper, Welwyn, Sask.

"ROCK - DOTTE" CHICKS—HEALTHY, Acclimatized, four years R.O.P. breeding and selection. Agency Sol-Hot brooders. Guy Power, Virden, Man.

BABY CHICKS—WHITE WYANDOTTES, Single Comb White Leghorns, pens from British Columbia R.O.P. flocks, mated to pedigreed males. Mrs. E. Howes, Warman, Sask.

Various

CRYSTAL SPRING POULTRY FARM, Marquette, Man., home of the pure breeds and best laying strains. Mammoth Bronze turkeys, flock headed by 40-42-pound husky American sire. First mating, 42-pound sire, 16-18-pound hens, eight eggs, \$5.00; second mating, 40-pound sire, 15-pound hens, eight eggs, \$4.00. Large Toulouse geese, two pens, unrelated, eggs 75c each; Mammoth Pekin ducks, eight eggs, \$2.00; Rose Comb White Wyandottes, Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds, Barred Rocks, 15 eggs, \$2.50; 30, \$4.00; S. C. White Leghorns, 15 eggs, \$2.00; 30, \$3.50.

DOZEN WHITE WYANDOTTE PULLETS, MAY hatched, \$1.50 each. Pure-bred Barred Rocks, pens of three, April hatched, pullets and one cockerel, \$7.50; extra pullets, \$1.50. Special pen hatching eggs, setting 15, \$2.50. Poplar Grove Poultry Farm, Box 194, Veteran, Alta.

BOOKING ORDERS PURE-BRED TURKEY eggs, turkeys imported from States and Ontario. Eggs, \$1.00 and 50c, according to mother's size. Second clutch half price. Guild's R. C. Rhode Island Red eggs, \$2.00 per setting of 15. G. Brown, Solgirth, Man.

SELLING—PURE-BRED WHITE ROCK and Buff Orpington cockerels, \$2.50. Three 14-inch Hamilton breaker bottoms, also Oliver plow. Good as new. J. J. Friesen, Box 145, Altona, Man.

TOULOUSE GANDERS, \$5.00; GESE, \$4.00; eggs, 55c, \$2.50. Mammoth Bronze turkey eggs, nine, \$3.50. White Wyandotte and Barred Rock eggs, 15, \$1.50. J. Rodger, Macdonald, Man.

LIVE POULTRY WANTED—HIGHEST PRICES paid. Quick returns. Write for crates. The Consolidated Packers, Winnipeg.

SPECKLED SUSSEX HATCHING EGGS, \$1.50 per 15; \$8.00 100. A. W. Multhead, Carberry, Man.

PURE-BRED CHANTICLEER EGGS AT \$3.00 for 15. Meakin, Dana, Sask.

RUSSIAN ORLOFF HATCHING EGGS, \$3.00 per 15. Jas. Harper, Denford, Man.

PURE CHANTECLEER COCKERELS, \$2.50. Mrs. Wm. Woodman, Denzil, Sask.

Brahmas

SELLING—PURE-BRED WHITE BRAHMAS cockerels, \$4.00 each; two for \$7.00. Jas. Gifford, Glenside, Sask.

Black Langshans

BLACK LANGSHANS—BERRY'S BRED-to-lay strain, prize winners, cockerels, \$5.00. C. McCann, Marquis, Sask.

PURE-BRED BLACK LANGSHAN COCKERELS \$3.00; pullets, \$2.00. K. Swann, Marquis, Sask.

BLACK LANGSHAN COCKERELS, HATCHING eggs. E. Fox, Rouleau, Sask.

Leghorns

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, LEADING light breed pen 1925-1926, Alberta Egg-laying Contest, 2,232 eggs. General mating hatching eggs, \$1.25 15; \$7.00 100. Price of eggs from special pens on application. Eggs from our second generation registered hens. May delivery only. Ernest R. Nicholls, Big Valley, Alta.

SINGLE COMB WHITE AND BLACK LEGHORN cockerels, exhibition and production, for sale. Booking orders for baby chicks. Wetherall, 134 Street West, Calgary, Alta.

EDEN GROVE FARM, SELLING—60 CHOICE S. C. W. Leghorn cockerels, the pick of 250, from Ferris' 300-egg strain, \$3.00, \$4.00, \$5.00 each. For orders of two or more, 15 per cent off. Ship C.N. or C.P. Jno. T. Urquhart, Unity, Sask.

POULTRY

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN HATCHING eggs, females from same flock as third prize pen in Alberta Laying Contest, male from 204-egg hen. Price 20 cents each. Satisfaction or money refunded. J. A. Larson, Fort Saskatchewan, Alta.

BARRON STRAIN SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorn eggs, good winter layers, 15 for \$1.50. 50 and over, 8c. an egg. Chas. E. Dyer, Box 150, Carlyle, Sask.

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB DARK BROWN Leghorn cockerels, \$2.00 each, three for \$5.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Fred Peel, Brownlee, Sask.

FOR SALE—ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS, \$2.00 per setting; three settings, \$5.00. Special price for incubators. Dave Van Nes, Dellsie, Sask.

LARGE BRED-TO-LAY SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorns. Eggs \$1.50, fifteen; \$3.00, thirty. \$5.00 hundred. E. W. Anderson, Fleming, Sask.

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB DARK BROWN Leghorn hatching eggs, \$1.50 per setting; 120 for \$10; from culled flock, mated to R.O.P. cockerels. D. Dennis, Pasqua, Sask.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS—Tom Barron's 300-egg strain hatching eggs, mated with roosters from hens with trap-nest record of 288 to 301 eggs, \$8.00 for 100; \$1.50 for 15. Harry Clark, Carman, Man.

PURE-BRED BRED-TO-LAY SINGLE COMB White Leghorn hatching eggs, Ferris' strain, large eggs, \$1.00 15; \$6.00 100. George Eby, Philpen, Sask.

BARRON'S EGG-BRED ENGLISH LEGHORNS. Baby chicks and hatching eggs. Special prices. C. Clark, Moosomin, Sask.

SELLING—PURE-BRED ROSE COMB BROWN Leghorn eggs, six dollars per 100. Guaranteed fertility. Mrs. Wm. Gibb, Killam, Alta.

PURE-BRED S. C. WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, per setting 15, \$1.50; 50, \$4.00; 100, \$7.00. C. H. Spencer, Caraduff, Sask.

ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$2.00 each, three for \$5.00. Frank Woodward, Salvador, Sask.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN AND Partridge Rock eggs, from exhibition laying strain, \$2.00 15. A. Dalley, Deloraine, Man.

HATCHING EGGS—BARRON'S S. C. WHITE Leghorns, cockerels from 300-egg strain, \$5.00 per 100. G. J. Fisher, Oak Bluff, Man.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS, two dollars each. Guaranteed good. Arthur Hoefling, Alliance, Alta.

SELLING—PURE-BRED ROSE COMB DARK brown Leghorn cockerels, \$2.00 each. J. Daisiel, Biggar, Sask.

HATCHING EGGS, S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS, over 225-egg strain, \$2.00 setting; three settings, \$5.00. Jack Butchart, Plumas, Man.

SELLING—HATCHING EGGS, FROM DIRECT Hollywood strain S. C. White Leghorns, \$5.00 per 100. William Bell, Baintree, Alta.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCK-erels, \$3.00 each, two for \$5.00. Mrs. Leonard W. Draper, Welwyn, Sask.

HATCHING EGGS, TOM BARRON SINGLE Comb White Leghorns, \$8.00 per 100. Mrs. Leonard W. Draper, Welwyn, Sask.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCK-erels, good laying strain, \$2.00 each. Mrs. Erick Fredling, Norquay, Sask.

THE BIG ENGLISH LEGHORNS—EGGS for hatching and baby chicks. J. J. Funk, Winkler, Man.

PURE-BRED BROWN LEGHORN HATCHING eggs, setting, \$1.25. Mrs. Glingrich, Mazeppa, Alta.

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

WINNIPEG, MAN.

POULTRY

ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, 15, \$1.50; 100, \$8.00. Jas. Currie, Viking, Alta.

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN cockerels, \$2.00. Mrs. Tuit, Rouleau, Sask.

FOR SALE—S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCK-erels, \$2.00. Mrs. S. Robinson, Hartney, Man.

Minorcas

PURE-BRED, SINGLE COMB, BLACK MINORCA hatching eggs, \$2.00 a setting 15; additional settings, \$1.00 each. Minorcas took first prize at poultry fair. James Kilpatrick, Melfort, Sask.

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB BLACK MINORCA eggs, \$2.00; additional settings, \$1.00; from government selected hens and imported cockerels. H. Robson, Melfort, Sask.

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB BLACK MINORCA eggs, \$2.00 per 15; 80 per cent fertility guaranteed. Sweepstake winners. Neepawa Poultry Show. Benjamin Schoemperlen, Strathclair, Man.

PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB MINORCA COCK-erels, \$2.00. Eggs, \$1.25 15. R. Briggs, Grenfell, Sask.

SELLING—BLACK MINORCA HATCHING eggs, \$1.50 for 15. F. Gould, Thornhill, Man.

Orpingtons

BUFF ORPINGTON HATCHING EGGS, in-
spected laying strain, hens and cockerels from high-producing dams, \$2.00 for 15. Wm. Lee, Tofield, Alta.

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON PULLETS, \$2.00. Hatching eggs, 15, \$1.50, from government inspected, prize-winning, laying strains. Mrs. Geo. Lawson, Tofield, Alta.

FOR SALE—YOUNG HENS, \$1.50; HATCHING Eggs \$1.50 setting; \$7.00, 100 eggs. James Dykes, Elbow, Sask.

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, bred-to-lay, from Guy Nelson's prize-winning flock at Red Deer, Calgary, Edmonton; \$3.00, or two for \$5.00. Mrs. F. K. Johnson, RR. 1, Red Deer, Alta.

SETTING OF 15 PURE-BRED BUFF ORPING-ton eggs for hatching, \$1.50. Magnus Wilson, Gladstone, Man.

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON HATCHING eggs, 15, \$1.50; incubator lots, over 12 dozen, \$1.00 dozen. Mrs. Walter Dales, Sperling, Man.

SELLING—PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON hatching eggs, from first-class breeding stock, \$2.50 per 15 eggs; \$10 100. Wm. Coleman, Vanguard, Sask.

HATCHING EGGS—BUFF ORPINGTONS, laying strain, setting, \$1.50. Mrs. Glingrich, Mazeppa, Alta.

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON HATCHING eggs, from culled bred-to-lay stock, \$2.00 15; \$8.00 100. Mrs. Fred Sedgwick, Killam, Alta.

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, good laying strain, \$3.00. Alex. D. Black, Airdrie, Alta.

SELLING—CHOICE PURE-BRED BUFF Orpington cockerels, \$3.00 each, two for \$5.00. Andrew Black, Margaret, Man.

AT LOW COST YOU CAN REACH OVER 105,000 farmer readers. Why not advertise your wants in these columns?

BRED-TO-LAY BUFF ORPINGTON COCK-erels, \$2.50. Eggs, \$2.00 setting. Alex. Burns, Drake, Sask.

POULTRY

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$2.50. Alex. Campbell, Bengough, Sask.

IMPORTED PURE BUFF ORPINGTON COCK-erels, \$3.00 each. G. P. White, Redvers, Sask.

Plymouth Rocks

BARRED ROCK AND WHITE WYANDOTTES, cockerels, \$7.00 and \$10; pullets, hens, \$3.00. Best matter of correspondence. Sisters to these are leading the present Saskatchewan Egg-laying Contest. My Rock pen is in first place, my Wyandotte pen second. C. N. Fisher, Davidson, Sask.

HIGH-PRODUCTION BRED BARRED ROCKS, same as my contest pen. Mating males, high pedigree and R.O.P., direct from "Winter Egg" Farm, winners Saskatchewan contest three successive years, and Mrs. McNabb, chicks, prepaid April, \$25; May, \$23, 100; Eggs, \$2.00, 15; \$1.50, 30. Mrs. James Byrne, Welwyn, Sask.

CHAMPIONS OF AMERICAN CONTINENT—Barred Rock cockerels, \$5.00 upwards. Booking orders now for Rock and Leghorn baby chicks, hatching eggs. Write for catalogue containing prices and list of winnings. "Winter Egg" Farm, Lethbridge, Alta.

IF YOU DO NOT FIND WHAT YOU ARE LOOK-ing for advertised here, why not advertise your want? Someone among the 105,000 readers may have just what you need, and be glad to sell at a reasonable price.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$5.00, \$7.00, \$10. During the month of January my ten-pullet pen at Saskatchewan Egg-laying Contest laid 195 eggs weighing 24½ ounces to the dozen; last year's total, 1,823 eggs. Eggs, \$3.00 up. Send for mailing list. Henry Barton, Davidson, Sask.

McOPA BARRED ROCKS—BRED-TO-LAY: 16th season; four years in the Provincial Egg-laying Contests, Brandon, and in the first division each year: 1926 contest, 2,133 eggs, 2,340 points. Eggs, \$2.00 per 15; \$3.50 per 30; \$5.00 per 45. Clearly replaced. W. R. Barker, Deloraine, Man.

HATCHING EGGS, FROM BRED-TO-LAY Barred Rocks, Lethbridge Experimental Farm strain, from 260 to 300-egg hens, \$2.00 setting 15, three settings, \$5.00; \$8.00, 100. William Burrows, Lanfane, Alta.

BARRED ROCK EGGS, STOCK FROM GUILD'S best pens, whose dams laid 260 and 285 eggs in pullet year. Cockerels heading pens which size and ten pounds. Setting, \$1.75; 100, \$17.00. Robert Stowe, Minnola, Man.

FOREST HOME FARM—OUR APPROVED flock of Barred Rocks has never been as well prepared to supply eggs that should give a large hatch of high-class chicks. Eggs, \$1.75, 15; \$7.50 per 100. A. Graham, Roland, Man.

HATCHING EGGS—MANITOBA APPROVED flock, heavily culled, mated to large, vigorous cockerels, \$8.00 per 100; \$1.75, 15. Watson Crossley, Grand View, Man.

HATCHING EGGS, FROM BRED-TO-LAY Barred Rocks, \$2.00 for 15; \$5.00 for 50; \$8.50 100. Satisfaction guaranteed. Thomas Seale, Ambroisine Poultry Farm, Marquette, Man.

IF YOU DO NOT FIND WHAT YOU ARE LOOK-ing for advertised here, why not insert a "Want Ad." in this column? You will obtain surprising results at a small cost.

EGGS FROM BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCKS, Guild's and Lethbridge Experimental Farm strains, \$2.50 15; \$4.50 30; delivered your post office. Mrs. Bamsey, Yarrow, Alta.

HATCHING EGGS—BRED-TO-LAY BARRED Rocks, from university stock, from sons of R.C. University Best No. 681, \$1.50 for 15. F. R. Price, Sinaluta, Sask.

BARRED ROCK HATCHING EGGS, GOVERN-ment approved flock, heavy-laying strain, selected matings, \$8.00 per 100; \$1.25 per 13. Mrs. C. Penon, Melita, Man.

FOR SALE—DARK BARRED ROCK COCK-erels, from "the Maple Leaf Poultry Farm" cockerels and imported U. S. hens, price \$3.00. Mrs. Skocdepole, Botha, Alta.

BARRED ROCK HATCHING EGGS, GOVT. approved, bred-to-lay, \$6.00, 100; \$1.50 for 15; special mated pen, \$2.00 15. W. S. Murray, Carman, Man.

FOR SALE—BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, bred from government selected heavy-laying strains, \$3.50 each, two for \$6.00. D. Campbell, Bolesworth, Man.

FOR SALE—BUFF, ROCK AND JERSEY BLACK Giant eggs, from government mated pens, each \$1.50 and \$2.00 per 15. R. W. Risinger, New Dayton, Alta.

EGGS FROM OUR NOTED BRED-TO-LAY string of exhibition quality Barred Plymouth Rocks, only \$2.50 for 15 eggs. Arthur Ray, Crestman, Sask.

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, dark, splendid birds, from imported bred-to-lay stock, \$2.50, \$5.00. J. Patterson, Hearne, Sask.

BARRED ROCK HATCHING EGGS—PEN in Brandon Egg-laying Contest, 1926, averaged over 200 eggs per hen; \$1.75 for 15 eggs; \$3.00 for 30. W. C. Brethour, Miami, Man.

ASPENRIDGE BARRED ROCKS—FLOCK average 184 in R.O.P. and laying contest. Settings, \$2.50; 100, \$10; specials, \$3.00. May chicks, \$22.50 per 100. Purdy, Balcarres, Sask.

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCKS, GOVERNMENT approved, great winter layers. Eggs, 15, \$1.50; 30, \$2.50; 100, \$5.00. Arthur Woodcock, Minnola, Man.

BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$1.50; SELECTED from best layers, \$2.00. Mrs. W. J. Thompson, Birch Hills, Sask.

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK HATCHING eggs, winter layers, 15, \$1.50; 100, \$5.00. Mrs. Vankouhnet, Carman, Man.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS, MANITOBA approved flock. Eggs, \$1.50 per 15; \$6.00 100. W. F. Garnett, Carman, Man.

PURE-BRED WHITE ROCK SETTING EGGS, \$2.00 for 15; three settings, \$5.00. Angus Seidle, Cayley, Alta.

SELLING—HATCHING EGGS, FROM BRED-to-lay Barred Rocks, heavy laying strain, \$1.25 per 12. W. Porteous, Cypress River, Man.

WHITE ROCK EGGS FOR HATCHING, FROM pure-bred-to-lay stock, \$2.00 for 15; \$5.00 for 30. Jas. S. Holmes, Cypress River, Man.

EGGS—BARRED ROCKS, WINTER LAYERS, \$1.25 dozen. Mrs. Ingvold Bergh, Doremy, Sask.

HATCHING EGGS, FROM APPROVED Barred Rocks, \$8.00 per 100. Mrs. G. N. Stewart, Deloraine, Man.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, SNAPPY DARK strain, very best, from States breeding, \$3.00 each. Thomas Common, Hazelcliff, Sask.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, Sired by stock winning silver cup three years, \$2.50. Eggs, \$2.00 setting. Thos. Taylor, La Roy, Sask.

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS FOR SALE, BIG strong birds of laying strain, \$2.50 each. Chas. W. Weaver, Deloraine, Man.

BIG BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, APPROVED flock, \$2.25. George Thompson, Newton, Man.

POULTRY

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS — 200-EGG strain, \$3.00 to \$5.00; handsome birds. Stewart and Williams, Forestburg, A. Ia. 6-2

BARRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCK COCKERELS. Barred strain, \$3.00 each, two for \$5.00. Mrs. William Coghill, Congress, Sask. 5-5

BARRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCK COCKERELS. Good government culled last five years, \$2.50 each. George Duck, Watrous, Sask. 5-3

CHOICE BARRED ROCK AND R. C. WHITE Wyandotte cockerels, \$2.50 each. Chas. Adsett, Munson, Alta. 3-4

VIGOROUS BARRED ROCK COCKERELS \$3.00. Contest pullets averaged 196. Mrs. W. J. Thompson, Birch Hills, Sask. 3-5

PURE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS FOR SALE, \$3.00. Guild laying strain. Mrs. Oscar Barnes, Todd, Alta. 3-2

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS \$2.00 each. Mrs. Adam Smith, Drake, Sask. 4-4

PURE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$2.00. Albert Anderson, Headingley, Man. 3-2

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$3.00 each. John Pinchbeck, Millersdale, Sask. 3-2

Poultry Supplies

UBILEE INCUBATORS — SOL HOT OIL brooders—Royal coal brooders. Delivered anywhere in the West. Write for quotations and where in A. I. Johnson & Co. Ltd., 844 Cambie street, Vancouver, B. C. 4-5

BABY CHICKS NEED SPECIAL FOOD JUST the same as other babies do. Vigorous, big pullets and good profits come from Pratt's Baby Chick Food. 4-5

Rhode Islands

"WYCLIFFE" ROSE COMB REDS — HATCHING eggs, from four grand pens of hardy, vigorous, mountain raised (3,000 feet above sea level) high-production birds. All females in matings sired by same sire as Sweetwater's high record contest pen, 1,371 eggs, and a brother of his 275-egg official contest bird. Males, in matings, are 240-241-242 and 245-egg birds. Prices reasonable. Mating list on request. William Cox, Wycliffe, B. C. 5-2

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Reds, females are from Guild's and government inspected flocks, commencing laying at 5½ months, mated to Guild's cockerels, very heavy laying strain, all birds are large, dark and well marked, \$2.00 for 15 eggs; three settings, \$5.00; 100 eggs and over, 9c. each. No eggs shipped C.O.D. Arthur Frampton, Carnduff, Sask. 7-3

OWN FARMS SINGLE COMB REDS, LARGE, dark birds, excellent layers; males pedigreed from non-broody hens; rose combs; direct from British Columbia contest pen. *Eggs, \$3.00 setting; two, \$5.00. Fertility guaranteed. Sam Anderson, Selkirk, Man. 7-3

ORDERS TAKEN FOR R. C. RHODE ISLAND Red eggs and baby chicks. Select R.O.P. pens and range flock. Lyle Poultry Farm, Arrowwood, Alta. 7-3

EGGS FOR HATCHING, FROM HEAVY- laying strain Single Comb Rhode Island Red stock, \$1.00 per setting of 15, in lots of five or more, 75c. Miller and Clemens, Rockyford, Alta. 6-3

RED WONDER ROSE COMB REDS ARE winners and layers. Pen eggs, \$3.00, \$4.00, \$5.00 per 15; flock, \$1.50 15; \$7.00 per 100. S. Dalen, Marchwell, Sask. 7-2

EGGS — ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS, pure-bred, good color, heavy laying strain, \$2.00 per setting; \$3.50 per 30. Mrs. R. Kirkpatrick, Mooseomin, Sask. 7-3

SINGLE AND ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red hatching eggs, from exhibition high-producing stock, \$3.00 and \$5.00 per 15. Andrew Mitchell, Radisson, Sask. 7-2

ROSE COMB REDS — THREE WINNERS, Saskatoon, 1927. Hatching eggs, from prize-winning and heavy laying stock, \$2.00 per 15. Arthur J. Smith, Tessier, Sask. 7-5

HATCHING EGGS FROM PURE-BRED-TO-LAY Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds, setting 15, \$1.50. W. Butchart, Plumans, Man. 7-5

RED-TO-LAY S. C. RHODE ISLAND RED hatching eggs, \$1.50 per setting. Mrs. B. Coates, Glenboro, Man. 7-4

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND EGGS, \$8.00 per 100; setting, \$1.50. Heavy laying strain. A. Robblee, Cayley, Alta. 7-5

SINGLE COMB RED COCKERELS, GOOD size, type and color, \$3.00. John Pitt, Arcola, Sask. 7-5

PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red hatching eggs, heavy-laying strain, \$1.50 per 15. M. Long, Crossfield, Alta. 6-3

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCK- erels, \$2.50 each. Wm. Brown, Deloraine, Man. 6-2

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red cockerels, \$3.00 and \$5.00. Mrs. Wurts, Duff, Sask. 5-4

RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS, BOTH sexes, winter layers, \$2.50 each. G. A. Hope, Wadena, Sask. 5-4

RED-TO-LAY ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red cockerels, \$3.00 each; from selected pen, \$5.00. J. B. Wylie, Crossfield, Alta. 5-3

CHOICE SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED cockerels, \$3.00 and \$5.00. Gus Pearson, Macoun, Sask. 4-4

SINGLE — SINGLE COMB RED COCKERELS, \$1.50. R. Himsel, Pense, Sask. 6-2

SINGLE — SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red rooster, \$2.00. Mrs. Sollied, Kyle, Sask. 6-2

Turkeys, Ducks and Geese

IF YOU DO NOT FIND WHAT YOU ARE LOOK- ing for advertised here, why not advertise your want? Someone among the 105,000 readers may have just what you need, and be glad to sell at a reasonable price.

PURE EMBDEN GOOSE EGGS, IMPORTED stock, 75c.; Toulouse, with Manitoba Agricultural College gander, 50c. R. W. Dowse, RR. Box 312, Winnipeg. 7-3

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, all over 20 pounds, splendid birds, in good health, guaranteed, \$9.00. L. M. Hurren, Outram, near Laramie, Sask. 6-2

GOOSE EGGS, PURE-BRED TOULOUSE, early layers, good hatchers, 40 cents each. Miss Powers, Nokomis, Sask. 6-2

PURE-BRED PEKIN DRAKES FOR SALE, choice birds. Price \$2.25 each. Edwin Foster, Broughton, Sask. 6-2

MAMMOTH BRONZE GOBBLETS, STRONG and spring birds, \$10. Mrs. A. H. Elliot, Borden, Sask. 6-2

SINGLE — HATCHING EGGS, PURE-BRED Mammoth Bronze turkeys, 35 cents each. J. Edmundson, Kelsoe, Man. 7-2

PURE TOULOUSE GANDERS FOR SALE, \$4.00, or exchange for Bronze turkey hens. Mrs. Geo. Woodcock, Bethany, Man. 7-5

EGGS, 40c.; CHICKS, 75c.; FROM 50 HEAVY pure Bronze turkeys; \$25 orders prepaid. Manchester, Grainger, Alta. 7-5

MAMMOTH BRONZE TOM, YEARLING, \$6.00. Mrs. Wake, Nut Mountain, Sask. 4-4

PURE-BRED ROVEN DRAKES, \$3.00 EACH each. Mrs. Davis, Vegreville, Alta. 4-4

HEAVY STRAIN BRONZE GOBBLETS, \$8.00. Manchester, Grainger, Alta. 4-4

POULTRY

Wyandottes

BREEDERS OF ALL CLASSES OF POULTRY CAN obtain just as good results through "Little Guide Ads." in this section as Fred Finch, Lanigan, Sask., did with his Wyandottes. He wrote us recently, saying: "Please discontinue that part of my Ad. reading, 'Also yearling hens \$1.50 each,' as the first issue completely sold me out." Mr. Finch intends to use this method to dispose of his hatching eggs.

WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCHING EGGS, from females from Martin's best Dorcas mating, with records, 200 to 267; pens headed by prize-winning males. Price 20 cents per egg. Satisfaction or money refunded. J. A. Larson, Fort Saskatchewan, Alta. 5-2

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS—SELECTED. Quantity reduction. Special, \$3.00; all Martin, \$5.00 15, trap-nested; pen run, \$2.00; general, \$1.50. Males from Martin's highest R.O.P. and first prize winners. John L. Major, Stockholm, Sask. 7-2

PURE-BRED R. C. WHITE WYANDOTTE eggs, from selected, heavy laying strain hens, mated to pedigree cockerels, \$3.00 15; \$10 100. Few settings from selected birds, special Dorcas matings; this pen is direct from Martin, \$8.00 15. M. Benton, Pratt, Man. 7-2

PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCH- ing eggs; hens, Martin's high egg strain, mated to Martin and British Columbia R.O.P. cockerels; \$7.00 for 120; \$3.75 for 60; \$1.50, 15. Victor Fells, Givins, Sask. 6-3

WYANDOTTES — MARTIN STRAIN, IMP- roved by 12 years, trapnesting for winter production, \$1.50 per 15; \$5.00 per 100. Newcombe Poultry Farm, Onoway, Alta. 6-3

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTES, USING R. C. pedigree males on Martin's Dorcas females, real year-round layers, eggs, \$3.00, 30; \$8.00, 100. W. H. Tebb, Aldrie, Alta. 6-5

RECORD OF PERFORMANCE WHITE WYAN- dotte hatching eggs from hens, records from 157 to 260, \$2.50, 15; \$6.50, 50; \$12, 100. Fred Finch, Lanigan, Sask. 6-3

BRED-TO-LAY WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCH- ing eggs, from government approved flock, \$2.00 per setting, \$8.00 per 100. Write for prices on baby chicks. Joe Grant, Pipestone, Man. 6-5

IF YOU DO NOT FIND WHAT YOU ARE LOOK- ing for advertised here, why not advertise your want? Someone among the 105,000 readers may have just what you need, and be glad to sell at a reasonable price.

WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCHING EGGS, from government inspected approved flock, fertility guaranteed. Setting, \$1.50; 100, \$6.00. Robt. Nisbet, Carman, Man. 7-3

WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCHING EGGS, from trap-nested heavy laying hens, \$2.00 and \$3.00 for 15 eggs; \$10 and \$15 per 100. Robt. Kerr, Box 100, Coronation, Alta. 7-3

WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCHING EGGS, from government selected flock, Martin strain, heavy layers, \$2.00 for 15. H. Elmes, Creelman, Sask. 7-5

PURE-BRED R. C. WHITE WYANDOTTE hatching eggs, government approved flock, selected matings, \$1.25 per 15. Mrs. Jos. Langman, Woodrow, Sask. 7-5

EGGS FOR HATCHING, WHITE WYAN- dotties, from government demonstration flock, guaranteed. Price \$1.50 per setting; \$5.00 per 100. A. R. Knowles, Emerson, Man. 7-2

WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCHING EGGS, Martin strain, \$1.25 for 15. Miss Arnott, Box 187, Roblin, Man. 7-3

MARTIN AND UNIVERSITY RECORD PER- formance White Wyandottes, \$1.00 setting; \$5.00 100. Sullivan, Innisfail, Alta. 7-5

WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCHING EGGS, Martin's Dorcas mating, \$2.50 30; \$6.50 100. R. J. Hendry, Crossfield, Alta. 7-4

WHITE WYANDOTTES—TEN HENS, GOOD layers, cockerel from R.O.P. mating, \$20. Guy Power, Virden, Man. 7-5

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK- erels, heavy winter laying strain, May hatch, \$2.00 each. V. P. Byam, Zelma, Sask. 7-5

SILVER-LACED WYANDOTTES—EGGS, \$2.50 per 15; \$4.00 per 30. Also three high-class cockerels. H. Summers, Rosebud, Alta. 7-2

HATCHING EGGS—PURE-BRED ROSE COMB White Wyandottes, Martin strain, 10c. each. T. L. Gaffney, Tessier, Sask. 7-2

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE Wyandotte cockerels, heavy laying strain, \$2.00 and \$3.00 each. H. C. Tallmadge, Talmage, Sask. 7-2

FIFTY LAYING PULLETS FOR SALE, TEN months old, Solly White Wyandotte strain. L. M. Fryer, Nutana, Sask. 7-2

PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK- erels, Martin strain, \$2.50; Toulouse ganders, \$5.00. Lewis Brown, Stonewall, Man. 6-2

POULTRY

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN- dotte cockerels, \$5.00; two for \$5.00. William Cox, Virden, Sask. 6-3

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCH- ing eggs, from splendid whiter layers, 100, \$7.00; 50, \$1.50. Robt. Drysdale, Brandon, Man. 6-3

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK- erels, Martin's best Dorcas matings, \$5.00. J. Kinkley, Semans, Sask. 5-3

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN- dotte cockerels, \$2.00 each. Wm. Floding, Midale, Sask. 4-5

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, EXCEL- lent laying strain, \$3.00 each. Mrs. T. Thompson, Zealandia, Sask. 4-2

R. C. WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, well bred, \$2.00 each. Flocks, eggs hatched 95 per cent. last spring. Upton, Denzil, Sask. 5-3

FARM LANDS

Sale or Rent

CANADIAN FARMERS! THERE HAS BEEN a large migration of prairie province farmers to Oregon in last two years. There is a big Canadian population here. People like our mild winters, close proximity to markets for all farm products, no storms destroy crops. Fine schools, good paved roads. Write for official bulletins and illustrated booklet, free. Oregon State Chamber of Commerce 268, Oregon Bldg., Portland, Oregon. U.S.A. 4-4

480 ACRES, 3¼ MILES FROM TOWN AND high school, 32 miles from Winnipeg; 100 acres summerfallow, 60 acres stubble, balance prairie, with poplar groves; six-room house, barn 28 x 84 with hay loft, granary 18 x 30, hen house 24 x 24, shed 18 x 20; good well; good black soil; congenial neighbors. Price \$15 per acre; \$1,200 cash, balance easy at 6%. Immediate possession. Write Walch Land Co., Winnipeg. 6-2

MIXED FARMING—FARMS FOR SALE—THE Rural Municipality of Ochre River holds Turren title to a number of farms suitable for mixed farming, some improved. Prices from \$200 per quarter 25% cash, balance in five years equal payments. Further particulars, write Secretary-Treasurer, Ochre River, Man. 4-5

MANITOBA FARMS—WE HAVE EXCELLENT listings of improved farms in all the best districts of Manitoba. Prices from \$10 to \$40 per acre. Easy terms. When applying state size of farm required, locality preferred. We can give you what you want. Canada Permanent Trust Co., 298 Garry St., Winnipeg. 6-2

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COM- pany's land settlement plan offers unequalled opportunities for new settlers to purchase lands in Western Canada under easy long-term contract. Write for free descriptive booklet. Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Department of Natural Resources, 922 1st St. East, Calgary. 5-1

FOR SALE—480 ACRES TURTLE BUCK LAND, 300 tillable, 250 in cultivation, 65 ready, 100 one crop; good buildings, good water; school ¼ mile, elevator two miles, town six miles; \$20 per acre; \$2,000 cash, balance to suit. Also as going concern. W. J. Lee, Manson, Alta. Phone R904. 6-2

BRITISH COLUMBIA FARMS—FULL PARTIC- ulars and price list of farms near Vancouver together with maps may be had on application to Pemberton & Son, Farm Specialists, 418 Howe St., Vancouver, B. C. 6-2

FOR SALE—QUARTER-SECTION, FIVE MILES from town; ample water; frame buildings; 50 acres hay land, balance arable. Price \$2,200, terms. Equipment if wanted. W. J. Stewart, Russell, Man. 7-2

HOMESEEKERS—SEND FOR FREE LISTS farms and land in Alberta and B.C., price, owners' names, addresses. Just say what you want, in what province. The Canadian Homeseeker, 10139 105th Street, Edmonton, Alta. 6-2

IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED FARMS FOR sale in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta. Easy terms. Write for printed list. The Union Trust Company, Winnipeg. 4-5

FOR SALE—IMPROVED HALF-SECTION, S.E. of Senlac, clear title, fenced, good buildings and water. A clean farm in good district. State what cash down. A. G. Gingell, Senlac, Sask. 6-2

SOUTHERN WILAMETTE VALLEY—ETERNAL springtime. Offers health, co. fort, prosperity. Maps, listings, free. Johnston, Farmer-Realtor, Cottagegrove, Oregon. 6-5

SELLING—S.E. 34-51-22-4, 12 MILES S.E. Edmonton, fenced, five-roomed house, but little brush, good dirt. Good terms. Snap. Mart McMahon, Lethbridge, Alta. 6-3

FARMING PAYS IN MINNESOTA—GET FREE map and literature by writing State Immigration Department 775, State Capitol, St. Paul, Minn. 6-3

FOR SALE—CHOICE FARMS IN CHOICE district. Oil found. Consult Phineas Priest, Gilbert Plains, Man. 6-5

FOR SALE—TEN-ACRE YOUNG ORCHARD, part bearing, some bottom land, suitable small mixed farm. Clarence Adams, Summerland, B. C. 7-2

\$25 For Your Experience \$25

Who Can Give the Most Interesting Story of his Experience With Small Ads. in The Guide?

If we can collect some of the experiences of users of "Little Guide Ads." they will certainly make interesting reading. This is what we are seeking. Write your story as though you were telling it to a neighbor. Give the little incidents, humorous or otherwise that occurred. It is not necessarily the best written account, nor the one giving the most facts that will win the prize.

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS IN PRIZES will be awarded to Guide advertisers for the best stories of their experience with Guide Classified Ads. The only qualification, is that the contestant must be between the ages of nine and 99 years, a reader of this journal and an advertiser within the past five years. There is no limit to the length of your story but put it as briefly as you can. Stick to the point. A few minutes any evening will be sufficient.

Tell us when you first tried an Ad., whether you got any results or not; your successes and failures, your profits or your losses, your difficulties and how you overcame them and what kind of message brought the best results. You may write under an assumed name if you prefer but sign your own name to the letter.

A prize of \$10 will be awarded for the best account; a prize of \$8.00 for the second best; \$5.00 for the third best, and \$2.00 for the fourth best account. Write on one side of the paper only, preferably in ink. Do not pass up this opportunity because you are not a neat writer. The judges will consider the information and subject matter of first importance. The contest will close May 1 and your entry must be mailed to reach us on or before the latter date. Address your letter to, Service Department, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

FARM LANDS Continued

WILL TRADE 800-ACRE RANCH IN SOUTH Dakota for good half-section in Saskatchewan. Box 398, Yorkton, Sask. 6-3

SMALL AND LARGE FARMS FOR SALE. Terms to suit buyer. Manitoba Lands Company, 502 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg. 6-3

FOR SALE—THREE-QUARTER SECTION, 70 acres under cultivation, partly fenced. For particulars, apply W. Bond, Beaver Lodge, Alta. 7-3

Farm Lands Wanted

FARM WANTED

THROUGH this service you may sell or trade your farm at best possible advantage. No commission charged. Write for full particulars.

CENTRAL SERVICE COMPANY

of Canada
Head Office: 626 Pender St., West,
Vancouver, Canada

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR cash, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., 539 Brownell, Lincoln, Neb. 431

WANTED—EQUIPPED FARM TO RENT, OR work for man and wife. State terms or wages. Apply S. N. Jackson, Consort, Alta. 4-5

WE WILL BUY YOUR FARM IF PRICE IS right. Dominion Colonization Association, 445 Main St., Winnipeg. 5-5

WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF LAND for sale. O. K. Hawley, Baldwin, Wis. 5-5

CASH BUYERS WANT FARMS. OWNERS write J. Hargrave, 120 Curry Bldg., Winnipeg 27-6

Seeds and Nursery Stock

Various

THE PROFIT PART OF FARMING

depends on the quality of your seed. It stands to reason that, per dollar spent for pure, strong, graded and selected seed you will get greater returns per acre than from low priced seed of doubtful purity and vitality. You cannot cut your expenditure on seeds without cutting your ultimate profits.

WHEAT Per Bushel

GARNET—(Reselected) \$3.00

Crops government inspected in field. Each bag bears government certificate guaranteeing purity and origin. (Shipment from Regina, Winnipeg or Saskatoon.)

KUBANKA—Durum No. 1 2.40

MARQUIS

No. 1 Grown from Registered 2.10

Registered 3rd Generation, ex Regina only 2.25

Registered 2nd Generation 2.30

Registered 1st Generation 3.85

MINDUM—Grown from Registered No. 1 2.60

OATS

IMPROVED AMERICAN BANNER—

Grown from Registered and Extra Select- ed No. 1 1.15

2nd Generation, Registered 1.65

1st Generation, Registered 2.30

WHITE CROSS—Practically the same

as 40-Day, but hull white 1.35

VICTORY—Selected No. 1 1.15

VICTORY—1st Generation Registered,

ex Regina only 2.30

LEADER—Ex. Regina only, No. 1 1.10

Special Lots American Banner, Victory and Leader Oats 89c Bushel

Good Seed Stock, cleaned over our own mills, and will be found satisfactory.

CAR LOADS—Parties interested in car lots of Wheat, please write for Special Prices before buying.

Jute Bags for grain, extra 20c each

CORN—A WORD OF WARNING.

Buyers should insist, this season particularly, on getting genuine Northern Grown stocks.

Owing to poor harvest conditions last Fall, there is a shortage of this hardy seed. We have ample stocks of genuine Northern Grown Corn of all varieties, specially selected for the West. Write for prices.

SWEET CLOVER Per 100 lbs.

WHITE BLOSSOM—"Lion" Special

High Test, No. 1 \$13.75

WHITE BLOSSOM—Beaver 12.75

YELLOW BLOSSOM—"Lion" High

Test, No. 1 18.50

Cotton Bags extra, 45c each

BROME — WESTERN RYE — TIMOTHY

—CLOVERS

Highest grade, pure quality stocks.

88-page illustrated catalogue free. Please ask for it.

STEELE, BRIGGS SEED CO. LIMITED

REGINA AND WINNIPEG

SEED GRAIN FOR SALE

AT

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT CLEAN- ING AND GRADING PLANT

EDMONTON, ALBERTA

A limited quantity of choice Registered and Extra No. 1 Banner and Victory oats and Marquis wheat for sale.

High germination, clean and true to type.

For prices and particulars apply to

W. J. STEPHEN

Field Crops Commissioner, Department of Agriculture, Edmonton

Seeds and Nursery Stock

REGISTERED MARQUIS WHEAT, Lang Strain, First and Second Generation. SELECT MARQUIS WHEAT, Lang Strain. Grown from Registered Seed. **GARNET AND AMBER DURUM WHEAT, First and Second Generation BANNER AND VICTORY OATS.**

Choice Select Banner and Victory Oats and O.A.C. No. 21 Barley, Premont Flax and Grass Seeds. Also a few car loads of choice Feed Oats. Write or wire for our prices and samples. We will quote you on a bag or car load.

We put out only high quality seeds, perfectly re-cleaned and graded with up-to-date machinery and guarantee satisfaction.

KJELLANDER SEED CO. LTD.
WILCOX, SASK.

SEED GRAIN

DURUM SEED WHEAT, Government Inspected. Sacked, New Bags, f.o.b. Winnipeg, \$2.25 per bushel. **SEED OATS, Government Inspected.** Choice Seed Oats, Sacked, f.o.b. Winnipeg, 85c per bushel.

MALDEN TERMINAL ELEVATOR CO., LIMITED
124 GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG

McFAYDEN SEEDS

New
Crop
Fresh
Tested

Over fifteen thousand customers last season for McFayden's standard, proven varieties—postpaid at wholesale prices. Investigate. Write for McFayden's Seed List before you buy your seeds.

McFAYDEN SEED CO.
Winnipeg

SEED GRAINS

DURUM WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY AND FLAX Why not seed more DURUM? It yields 50 per cent. more per acre, is Rust Proof and has sold as high as 18 1/2 cents higher than spring varieties this year.

Write us for samples and prices on car lots or bag lots. Seed Certificates.
NORTHWEST COMMISSION CO., LTD.
109 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg

SECOND GENERATION O.A.C. 21 BARLEY, \$4.00, and field inspected Garnet wheat, \$5.00 per two-bushel bag. Also same barley, No. 1 seed, fifth generation. Harold Orchard, Miami, Man.

GARNET WHEAT—CARTER DISC CLEANED, germination 98%, \$2.10 per bushel. Fine quality seed oats, Banner and Victory, 65 cents per bushel; also heavy feed oats, spring rye, flax and field peas. Frederick Ind., Lloydminster, Sask.

No. 1 VICTORY OATS, GROWN ON BREAKING from registered seed, 70c. bushel. Also Trebil barley, 80c. bushel. Both re-cleaned; government inspection. Sacks extra. F. J. Pratt, Reburn, Man.

MACEAL ALFALFA, VERY HARDY, CLEANED, originated by Prof. Southworth, seed grown from M.A.C. stock, 40 cents pound. A. Fahrner, Mayfield, Man.

TREBI BARLEY, CERTIFICATE 56-3611, cleaned, 75c. bushel. Timothy, \$8.00 cwt. George Thompson, Newton, Man.

WRITE FOR 50 PACKETS OF SEEDS AND 500-bag catalog now. Novelty, St. Zacharie, Que.

WANTED—CAR LOTS FEED OATS AND barley, also No. 1 baled hay. Central Feed Store, Moose Jaw, Sask.

Registered Seeds

REGISTERED SEED

MARQUIS WHEAT
Registered, 4th generation \$2.20
Registered, 3rd Generation 2.25
Registered, 2nd generation 2.50
Extra No. 1 2.15
Extra No. 2 1.85
J. C. Mitchell's registered, 2nd generation 2.75

RED FIFE WHEAT
Registered, 4th generation \$2.20
DUCKBILL BARLEY
Registered, 2nd generation \$1.75
(All put up in two-bushel sacks at 10 cents per bushel extra, ex Moose Jaw; add 5 cents per bushel ex Saskatoon.)

KOPPER KARBONATE KOVERALL
Mixing Machine
\$24.00 Regina
Copper Carbonate—18c. lb., put up in 5 lb. cartons. Cases 6-10 cartons per case.

Order from
SASKATCHEWAN REGISTERED SEED
GROWERS LIMITED Regina, Sask.

THIS SPRING

BUY REGISTERED SEED

AND SO BE SURE YOU ARE GETTING

SEED of a variety that has been thoroughly tested and found to be good:
SEED that is true to variety name;
SEED that is free from other kinds;
SEED that is free from weeds;
SEED of strong germination;

Registered Seed originates from crops that have been registered by:

THE CANADIAN SEED GROWERS' ASSOCIATION, OTTAWA, CANADA

REGISTERED FOURTH GENERATION MAR- quis wheat, control sample 66-2058, germination 98 in 12 days, \$1.50 bushel. Renfrew wheat, control sample 66-2059, germination 95 in 12 days, \$3.00 a bushel. Mathias Lang, Earle P.O., Alta.

REGISTERED BANNER OATS, FIRST GEN- eration, product of 19 years hand selection. Balance of lot selling at \$2.00 bushel, sacked and sealed; 30 bushels or over, \$1.90. Henry Young, Millet, Alta.

REGISTERED MARQUIS WHEAT, THIRD generation, 1 Nor. purest strain and heavy yielder, \$2.00 per bushel; sacks 20c. extra. Robt. Peacey, Minnedosa, Man.

Seeds and Nursery Stock

THIRD GENERATION REGISTERED 10-B Marquis wheat, germination 95, \$2.00 per bushel. In two bushels; sacks 20c. extra. E. Rosendahl, Mervin, Sask.

SELLING—ACME AMBER DURUM, HIGH YIELD- ing strain, government tested. If interested, write E. Davidson, Grosse Isle, Man.

INTERNATIONAL PRIZE-WINNING STRAINS Marquis wheat, second generation, registered, \$2.25 per bushel, sealed, bags free. George Avery, Kelso, Sask.

REGISTERED MARQUIS, SECOND GENERA- tion, from Seager Wheeler's wheat, clean, pure, germination, 98 per cent., \$2.50 per bushel, bagged, sealed, f.o.b. Laura, Sask. Thos. C. Bennett, 4-4

Wheat

MINDUM AND KUBANKA DURUM WHEAT

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, SPECIAL HIGH TEST GERMINATION. SPECIAL PRICE ON LARGE LOTS. GET OUR PRICE AND SAMPLES BEFORE BUYING.

KJELLANDER SEED CO. LTD.
WILCOX, SASK.

MINDUM, DURUM

AND MARQUIS WHEAT, BANNER, VICTORY OATS, AND TWO-ROW BARLEY.
ROBT. MACINNIS & CO. LTD., Shamrock Elevator, 454 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg

RENFREW WHEAT, GROWN FROM GOVERN- ment stock, outyielded Marquis 7.4 bushels per acre on a five-year test at the University of Alberta; grows longer, stronger straw, and is adapted to areas of more limited rainfall; government grade 1 and germination 97% in six days. Ten bushels and over, \$2.00 per bushel; under, \$2.50; cleaned; sacks 25c. extra. A. E. Glasier, Coronation, Alta.

SEED WHEAT—MARQUIS EX-REGISTERED, Marquis x-x-pedigreed. Garnet, Alberta government, No. 222. Price \$1.75 per bushel. Sample, government germination tests and any other information may be had by applying to Principal Indian Residential School, Brandon.

MARQUIS WHEAT—GROWN FROM FIRST generation registered. Saskatchewan Registered Seed Growers are marketing one car of this as second generation at \$2.50. Balance from same field and bin bagged (not sealed) at \$2.00. Henry Burningham, Stronsfield, Sask.

HIGHLY IMPROVED MARQUIS—THE RESULT of 17 years' careful selection, threshed early, germination 98%, second generation: \$3.75 per bag (two bushels). Chas. N. Lintott, Raymond, Sask.

KUBANKA, AMBER DURUM, CERTIFICATE No. 56-2450, 91% germination, \$1.95 up to 30 bushels; over that amount, \$1.85; sacks 50c.; re-cleaned with Carter disc. T. McCloy, Belmont, Man.

SELLING—MARQUIS WHEAT, GROWN FROM registered seed, 99% pure, cleaned ready for the drill, car lot, \$1.45 bushel; less than car lot, \$1.50; f.o.b. Isabella, C.N.R., or Selkirk, C.P.R. Samples 10c. H. A. Cuffe, Isabella, Man.

FOR SALE—1,500 BUSHELS KUBANKA wheat, grown on breaking, \$1.40 per bushel, f.o.b. Waskada; also 2,000 bushels Quality wheat, \$1.20 per bushel; both government tested. G. K. Hanna, Waskada, Man.

RENFREW WHEAT, 97% GERMINATION, absolutely pure and clean, certificate 667330, two years' increase 1,000%, \$2.00 bushel; over ten discounted; bags extra. Paul Richmond, Hardisty, Alta.

IF YOU DO NOT FIND WHAT YOU ARE LOOK- ing for advertised here, why not advertise your want? Someone among the 105,000 readers may have just what you need, and be glad to sell at a reasonable price.

KUBANKA DURUM WHEAT, CERTIFICATE No. 56-3300, germination test 91% uncleaned, Carter disc cleaned, small car, \$1.35 bushel, George Fairlie, Pinestone, Man.

QUALITY WHEAT, THRESHED EARLY, government grade No. 1, ripens eight days before Marquis, \$2.00 per bushel at Estevan. Sample on request. H. Pye, Estevan, Sask.

REGISTERED MARQUIS WHEAT, SECOND generation, government inspected, sealed, registration certificate attached, \$2.25 per bushel, f.o.b. Saskatoon or Landis. E. E. Bent, Landis, Sask.

MARQUIS WHEAT, SECOND GENERATION, grown on breaking, extra No. 1 certificate 65-780, pure, field inspected germination test 90%, Carter disc cleaned. Price \$2.00 bushel including sacks. Thos. Noble, Dayland, Alta.

PURE RED ROBS 222, GROWN FROM UN- versality seed, best for dark red color, early, high yielding, germination 97%, absolutely clean, \$2.35, bags included. Immediate delivery. T. E. Seale, Tofteld, Alta.

RENFREW WHEAT, PURE AND CLEAN, germination 100% in six days. Price \$2.00 per bushel, sacks included. John Rosmahel, Viking, Alta.

RED FIFE WHEAT, FIRST GENERATION, 26 years' selection, 40 bushels per acre last two years, longer straw. Price \$2.10. Walter Rowe, Neepawa, Man.

SELLING—RED ROBS No. 222 SEED WHEAT, grown from university seed, seed grade No. 2, \$2.15 bushel; sacks 5c. off on 20 bushels or over. Roger B. Pierce, Pine Lake, Alta.

RENFREW WHEAT, FROM AIRBART UNI- versity seed, \$2.00 per bushel sacks free. Also limited quantity Garnet wheat. John Laing, Blackfalds, Alta.

GARNET WHEAT, THRESHED BEFORE RAIN, ready for drill, grown on breaking, germination 97%, \$2.50 bushel; bags 25c. D. L. Hogg, Benito, Man.

MINDUM, \$2.60 BUSHEL; QUALITY, \$2.00 bushel. Carter disc cleaned. H. W. Harvey, Rapid City, Man.

GARNET WHEAT, FROM GOVERNMENT seed, re-cleaned, at \$3.00 per bushel, bags included. Charles Maxwell, Congress, Sask.

QUALITY WHEAT, \$2.60 BUSHEL, CLEANED and sacked. Free samples. Harold Stewart, Lenore, Man.

BURBANK QUALITY WHEAT, PRICE \$1.75 per bushel, cleaned and bagged. Geo. Caldwell, Cupar, Sask.

GARNET WHEAT—GUARANTEED PURE GOV- ernment stock, re-cleaned and sacked, \$2.50 bushel. C. Genie, Chiffen, Sask.

GARNET WHEAT, GROWN FROM GOVERN- ment seed, \$2.50 bushel, sacked. G. Brooks, Estevan, Sask.

GARNET WHEAT FOR SALE, \$3.00 PER bushel, sacked, f.o.b. Southern, Sask. Experimental Station, Reburn, Sask.

GARNET WHEAT, CLEANED, SACKED, FIELD inspected, \$3.00 per bushel. Mrs. L. Wright, Stranraer, Sask.

SELLING—GARNET WHEAT, \$2.75, OFFICIAL field inspected, certificate No. 55-2790, germination 98%. F. M. Ems Winkler, Man.

Seeds and Nursery Stock

SELLING—GARNET WHEAT, NORTHERN grown, \$3.00 per bushel. B. Nicholson, Henribourg, Sask.

GARNET WHEAT, FIELD INSPECTED AND tested, cleaned and sacked, \$2.25, f.o.b. Redvers, F. A. Vandenberg, Frye, Sask.

SMALL CAR MONAD DURUM WHEAT, \$1.50 bushel. Hadland, Woodworth, Man.

FOR SALE—QUALITY WHEAT, \$2.00 BUSHEL, Jas. Purves, Carleton Place, Sask.

GARNET WHEAT, GROWN ON BREAKING, \$2.50 bushel. Chas. Shadbolt, Benito, Man.

Oats

SELLING—BANNER SEED OATS, GROWN ON new land, free from weeds, government test 96% germination. Car lot, 70c. bushel, f.o.b. Isabella, C.N.R., or Selkirk, C.P.R. Less than car lot, 75c. bushel. Samples 10c. H. A. Cuffe, Isabella, Man. Telephone 9-14 Birtle Exchange.

LEADER OATS, 2 C.W., THE HEAVY YIELD- ing oats, cleaned and re-cleaned, almost perfectly free from wild oats and all weed seeds, 75c. bushel, sacked. 70c. bushel by car load. Apply Leo Ward, Weyburn, Sask.

GRADE 1 VICTORY OATS, GERMINATION 94, grown from second generation Wheeler seed, \$1.00 bushel, three bushels; sacks 20c. extra. E. Rosendahl, Mervin, Sask.

ONE CAR SEED OATS, GRADE No. 1, GER- mination in six days 100%, control certificate 66-6849, 80c. per bushel on car, f.o.b. Scollard, Usher Bros.

SELLING—ONE CAR IMPROVED BANNER oats, No. 1 seed, germination 100%, 60 cents. J. W. Hall, Kelvington, Sask.

SELLING—CAR LOAD ABUNDANCE SEED oats, sample on request; 65c. per bushel, f.o.b. Valparaiso. W. Phillips, Valparaiso, Sask.

SELLING—TWO CARS CLEAN VICTORY SEED oats, sample and germination on request. 60c., f.o.b. Quill Lake, Sask. Felix Coppin.

SEED OATS—2,500 BUSHELS VICTORY, 1,300 bushels Banner. Charles Oscar Bedson, Fenner, Alta.

CAR LOTS SEED OATS, VICTORY AND Abundance varieties. Samples free. John Laing, Blackfalds, Alta.

SELLING—ONE CAR BANNER SEED OATS, from breaking, 60c. bushel. A. Hjelmeland, Erickson, Man.

ONE CAR OATS, 3 C.W., GOVERNMENT TEST 90%, 50c. per bushel. A. S. Blehn, Guernsey, Sask.

SELLING—CAR GOOD FEED OATS, 46 CENTS bushel. Jas. Clark, Naisberry, Sask.

Barley

SELLING—O.A.C. 21 BARLEY, GOVERNMENT test 88%, second generation, off registered seed, \$1.00 per bushel, sacks extra. J. D. McLean, Smithhill, Man.

SELLING—CAR OF SIX-ROWED SEED barley, double cleaned, 98% government test, 70c. bushel. Car of Amber Durum seed wheat, cleaned. Leonard Young, Fairfax, Man.

WANTED—100 BUSHELS 60-DAY BEARLESS barley. Mail sample. D. Norman, 12 Mount Royal Apts., Winnipeg.

FOR SALE—60-DAY BEARLESS BARLEY, cleaned, \$1.00 per bushel, f.o.b. Tantallon, Sask. Peter Arnason.

100 BUSHELS OF REGISTERED BARLEY, O.A.C. 21, \$1.20 per bushel, sacked, f.o.b. Miami. Frank Lenton, Miami, Man.

SELLING—SEED BARLEY, MENSURY SIX- rowed, 70 cents bushel, sacks extra. W. T. Frankish, Sinaluta, Sask.

Corn

SEED CORN—EILN DRIED—14 KINDS. P.O. Peterson, Chaffee, N.D.

Peas

FINE PEAS FOR SALE—EXCELLENT SEED. Chicago International winners in 1922, 1924, 1925, 1926; yield, acre, 1926, 1 1/2 bushels. Can supply single bushel or car lot. Club orders a specialty. J. T. Hill, Lloydminster, Alta.

SELLING—FINE SAMPLE CANADIAN FIELD peas, germination 98%, \$2.75 per bushel; sacks 10c. Miller and Clemons, Rockyford, Alta.

CANADIAN FIELD PEAS FOR SALE, \$2.75 PER bushel, bags included. W. L. Russell, Heward, Sask.

McKAY FIELD PEAS, \$2.75 PER BUSHEL, sacked. R. G. Benson, Melita, Man.

CANADIAN FIELD PEAS PER BUSHEL, \$2.00. John Leask, Lenore, Man.

Flax

FOR QUICK SALE—CROWN FLAX ON BREAK- ing, from registered seed, government test 96% in four days, \$2.50 per bushel, f.o.b. Paseweg, sacks extra. Stewart and White, Paseweg, Sask.

FOR SALE—250 BUSHELS GIANT ARGENTINE flax at \$2.75 per bushel. F. C. Meggison, Goodlands, Man.

PREMOST FLAX, CLEANED, NO MUSTARD, germination 94%, \$2.00; bags, 20c. S. H. McLachlan, Bagot, Man.

SEED FLAX, CLEANED, NO MUSTARD, \$2.25 per bushel, sacks extra. Ingram Lawson, Miami, Man.

PREMOST SEED FLAX, CLEANED, SACKED, \$2.35 bushel. Young Bros., Glenella, Man.

SELLING—PREMOST FLAX, CLEANED FOR seed, \$2.00 bushel. Pogue Bros., Bagot, Man.

FLAX, CLEANED FOR SEED, \$2.50 BUSHEL. High How Farm, Thos. Noble, Dayland, Alta.

GRASS SEED

HAY FOR 1928

NUMBER ONE WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED

Field inspected, sacked and sealed under Dominion Seed branch supervision, certificate No. 56-2008.

\$10 per hundred weight. Sample 10 cents.

J. W. PARAMOR, WOODLANDS, MAN

ALBERTA GRIMM ALFALFA SEED

ALFALFA will make you money if the right seed is used. Why plant Eastern or Southern seed of inferior hardiness when you can purchase ALBERTA GRIMM ALFALFA of known hardiness direct from the growers for less money? GRIMM ALFALFA SEED GROWERS' ASSN., BROOKS, ALBERTA

WESTERN RYE GRASS—GUARANTEED couch free, choice, heavy re-cleaned seed, 8c. pound. Graser rye grass, the new heavy-yielding leafy strain, 9c. All grade 1 from hand-reared fields. Sacks free. 40 tons of our seed supplied to government institutions during past five years. Write for free booklet on rye grass. Whiting Seed Farms, Traynor, Sask.

Seeds and Nursery Stock

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED, No. 1, \$12 per 100 pounds; No. 2, \$9.00 per 100 pounds. Rye grass, \$8.00. Car lot, \$7.00. Also, two bushels, \$6.50. Cotton bags and extra in Grain Association, Wawanosis, Man.

SELLING—BROME GRASS SEED, FIELD IN- spected, sacked and sealed under Dominion Seed branch supervision and certified free of noxious weeds, grade one, germination 93%, \$13 per 100. W. J. Owen, Graysville, Man.

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, SACKED, grade 1, \$10.50 100 also Brome seed, \$11.00 100. Small quantity Grimm's alfalfa seed, 15c. pound. All bagged. C. N. Kenyon, Elm Creek, Man.

ARCTIC SWEET CLOVER, 100 POUNDS, \$4.00 Brome seed, 100 pounds, \$10. Timothy, 15c. per bushel, \$9.00; no noxious weeds, 15c. per bushel, \$25, \$2.00; 100, \$6.00. A. Gayton, Man.

SELLING—RECLEANED WESTERN RYE grass seed, No. 1, government grade, germination 98%, sacked, seven cents per pound. James McKelvey, Holmfild, Man.

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, 10c. PER pound; eight per cent. discount on 500 pounds or over; cleaned and scarified with Ames weather-bags included. W. V. McClure, Elva, Man.

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER FOR SALE. I have about 7,000 pounds left to sell at \$10 per 100, bags included. Jos. Bonas, Munster, Sask.

FOR SALE—TIMOTHY SEED, SACKED, hardy No. 1, of Peace River origin, at nine dollars per 100. Robert Cochrane, Grande Prairie, Alta.

BROME GRASS SEED, FREE FROM QUACK and noxious weeds, government tested, grade No. 1, 9c. pound, f.o.b. Glenboro. John Nunn, Glenboro, Man.

SELLING—GOVERNMENT TESTED, No. 1 Brome grass seed, germination 94%, cleaned and sacked, eight cents per pound. H. G. Buzay, Greenway, Man.

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED for sale, nine cents per pound, bags 50c. extra, good tested seed. George Mason, RR. 1, Bonanza, Man.

SWEET CLOVER, WHITE BLOSSOM, GOVERN- ment grade 1, no noxious weeds and certified seed, \$9.00 per 100 pounds, double sacked, f.o.b. C.P.R. or C.N.R. H. Ableton, East Selkirk, Man.

ALFALFA SEED FOR SALE, GOVERNMENT graded Grimm, from registered seed, 25c. per pound, bags extra. W. J. Conrod, P.O. Box 642, Medicine Hat, Alta.

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, CLEANED and scarified, government tested, shipped in strong seamless bags, \$12 100, bags included. G. E. Colborn, Delisle, Sask.

IF YOU DO NOT FIND WHAT YOU ARE LOOK- ing for advertised here, why not insert a "Want Ad." in this column? You will obtain surprising results at a small cost.

FIRST PRIZE WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET clover, 10c.; bags 50c. Garnet and Quality wheat, Carter disc cleaned, \$1.85 per bushel. Wilfred G. Maloney, Belmont, Man.

FOR SALE—WESTERN RYE GRASS, 8c. pound; brome and western rye mixed, 8c. pound. Greiner Bros., Vantage, Sask.

SELLING—WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER seed, 10c. per pound, bagged. M. Made, Vinton, Man.

RYE GRASS SEED, GOVERNMENT GRADE No. 1, germination 97%, cleaned, \$3.00 per 100 pounds. Joe Fitzgibbon, Berwyn, Alta.

BROME GRASS SEED, GOVERNMENT tested, free from noxious weed seeds, \$10 per cwt. Jos. S. Thompson, Hayter, Alta.

GOVERNMENT TESTED BROME AND RYE rye mixed sacked, 8c. J. K. L. Friesen, Marm, Man.

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, GOOD stock, good germination, 11c. per pound, sack, W. T. Warner, Kennedy, Sask.

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, HULLED, cleaned, scarified, government analyzed, tested, ten cents. Fred Nelson, Bridgford, Sask.

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, CLEANED, scarified, eight cents pound, sacked. Robert Myers, Belmont, Man.

BROME SEED, CLEANED AND SACKED, ten cents per pound. George Alexander, Gladys, Alta.

WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, GOVERNMENT grade No. 1, germination 98%, 7c. pound, sacks free. Wilfred Jones, Invermay, Sask.

TIMOTHY SEED, 8c. POUND, SACKS IN- cluded. Sample on request. E. H. Smart, Marm, Man.

Seeds and Nursery Stock

SEED POTATOES, EARLY OHIO AND WEE
McGregor, \$1.25 bushel, sacked. Mrs. E. Bowers, Aldrie, Alta. 6-5

POTATOES FOR SALE—GOOD IRISH COBBLERS, grown from certified seed, \$1.00 per bushel, Paul Gish, Stettler, Alta. 7-2

SELLING—IRISH COBBLER AND EARLY
Ohio potatoes, 75c per bushel, f.o.b. Stonewall, Man. sacks included. R. Oughton. 7-2

WANTED—SEVERAL CARS GOOD POTATOES.
Write R. Rosebrough, Saskatoon, Sask.

FARM MACHINERY

Autos, Parts and Repairs

Three-Way
Piston Rings
GUARANTEE TO STOP OIL AND CONSUMPTION
AND NEW PISTONS
THREE-WAY PISTON RING CO.
284 BANNATYNE AVE., WINNIPEG, MAN.

USED AND NEW AUTOMOBILE AND TRACTOR
parts—Titan, Case and Nelson tractor parts, windshields, magneto, engines, wheels, springs, axles, tires, radiators, bodies, tops, bearings, gears of all descriptions. Low prices. Largest stock auto parts in Canada. Save 25 to 80 per cent. Parts for Overland, Gray-Doria, McLaughlin, Maxwell, Chevrolet and many others. New and used parts for Ford. Orders given prompt attention. Auto Wrecking Co. Ltd., 263 to 273 Fort Street, Winnipeg. 22-24

USED AND NEW AUTO PARTS FOR EVERY
make of cars, engines, magneto, gears, generators for charging radio batteries, tractor repairs, belting and pulleys, etc. Prompt attention to mail orders. City Auto Wrecking Co., 783 Main St., Winnipeg. 5-1

NEW AND USED AUTO PARTS FOR ALL
makes of cars. Second-hand tires, engines, gears, radiators, bodies, etc. Country orders given prompt attention. G. & J. Auto Wrecking Co., 910 Main St., Winnipeg. 11-24

MAGNETOS, GENERATORS AND ELECTRIC
starters of all makes repaired and rewound. Prompt service. Satisfaction guaranteed. Acme Magneto and Electrical Co. Ltd., 148 Princess St., Winnipeg. 2-1

FINEST USED CARS IN SASKATCHEWAN AT
lowest prices can be had from Hudson-Exsex (Saskatoon) Limited, 206 2nd Avenue North, or Hudson-Exsex (Regina) Limited, Sherwood Building, Albert Avenue. Write for list. Dept. A. 2-6

WORN SEPARATOR TEETH BUILT UP WITH
hard steel. Capital Welding Shop, Regina, Sask. 5-12

AUTO WRECKING CO., 1602 TWELFTH AVE.,
Regina. Phone 7764. New and used parts all makes cars. Big saving buying from us. 5-12

USED CARS MAIL ENQUIRIES INVITED

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ARCHIBALD MARTIN MOTORS LTD., DODGE
Brothers, Dealers 695 Portage Ave., Winnipeg. 29-2

CONSOLIDATED MOTORS LTD., 235 MAIN
ST., WINNIPEG. 3-24

USED FORDS—THOROUGHLY RECONDI-
tioned by expert Ford mechanics. Lowest prices. In the province. Dominio Motor Co. Ltd., Fort and Graham, Winnipeg. 2-13

L. J. HAUG, FRANKLIN AIR-COOLED CARS,
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LAWRENCE MOTOR CO. LTD., DISTRIBUTORS
Chrysler cars, 666 Portage Ave., Winnipeg. 29-24

LEONARD-McLAUGHLIN MOTORS LTD.,
Cadillac and Nash Dealers, 700 Portage Ave., Winnipeg. 29-25

McLAUGHLIN MOTOR CAR CO. LTD., 216
FORT ST., WINNIPEG. 1-24

McRAE AND GRIFFITH LTD., USED CHEV-
rolet and Fords, 309 Cumberland Ave., Winnipeg. 29-24

MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE, 267 MARYLAND
ST., WINNIPEG, Moon and Diana Dealers. 2-24

UNIVERSAL MOTORS LTD., 293 GARRY ST.,
WINNIPEG. 29-24

WILLIAMS AUTOMOBILE DISTRIBUTORS
Ltd., distributors Chandler Cars, Hargrave-Ellice, Winnipeg. 1-24

Brandon
WESTERN MOTORS LIMITED, TENTH AND
Princess. Used Chevrolet and Fords a specialty. Phone 2337. 1-24

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THE HUDSON-ESSEX SASKATOON LTD., 206
2nd Ave. N., Saskatoon, Sask. 1-24

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HEAD CYLINDER GRINDER—LANDIS
crankshaft grinder. Bearing fitting machinery. Motor rebuilding, connecting rods reabbated. Standard Machine Works, Winnipeg. 1-1

CYLINDER GRINDING AND GENERAL RE-
pairs, tractors, autos, engines. Crankshafts trued, welding, etc. Pritchard Engineering Co. Ltd., 259 Fort, Winnipeg. 26-13

CYLINDER REBORING AND HONING, OVER-
sized pistons and rings fitted. Crankshafts trued. Grain crusher rolls recut. General machine work. Reliance Machine Co., Moose Jaw, Sask. 26-13

CYLINDER REBORING OXY-WELDING.
Grain crusher rolls trued and recut. Romans Machine and Repair, Moose Jaw, Sask. 26-13

Sundry—Plows, Engines, Etc.

SELLING—JOHN DEERE 14-INCH STUBBLE
bottom quick detachable share gang plow; same, three-bottom disc plow; same corn binder; same, eight-foot grain binder; 15-foot Dunham culti-

PACKER; two-row corn planting lister; two-row
lister cultivator; eight-inch Veebel grinder; Stewart shaft loader; 40-inch Rumely Ideal separator; 36 Rumely steam tractor; half yard capacity concrete mixer. Miller and Clemens, Rockyford, Alta. 6-4

EMERSON KICKER WILD OAT SEPARATOR,
six-shoe, hand or power, 18 riddles and six lower sieves. Should have a few new riddles and minor repairs. Cost \$150. Will take \$50. J. R. Earls, Box 270 Portage la Prairie, Man. 7-3

SELLING—VAN BRUNT 18-RUN SINGLE DISC
seeder, \$55. Grand Detour four-bottom engine gang, \$140. Cloverleaf spreader, \$60. Massey-Harris spreader, \$45. All guaranteed. J. F. Swanson, Sperling, Man. 7-3

MACARTNEY MILKING MACHINE, HAND
operated, double unit, slightly used. \$75. Also Sharples suction feed cream separator, 350 pounds, in good running order. \$18. Box 37, Viking, Alta. 3-5

ENGINE GANG PLOW, FOUR STUBBLE AND
breaking bottoms, \$150. Five-disc engine plow, new, \$175. Two tandem disc harrow, size 16, 16-inch and out-throw, price \$40 pair. John Clark, Box 32, Gleichen, Alta. 3-5

FARM MACHINERY

FOR SALE—ONE 20-INCH JOHN DEERE
power-lift jumbo breaker, extra share and coulters, \$150; one 20-inch Cockshutt jumbo breaker, only broke 20 acres, \$125. Thos. W. Wilson, Glenella, Man. 6-3

FOR SALE—L.H.C. CULTIVATOR, 13-FOOT,
\$100. P. & O. triple gang, 14-inch, extra shares, \$100; LaCrosse triple gang, 14-inch, \$75. Robert Arbuckle, Wellwood, Man. 7-5

FOR SALE—ONE COCKSHUTT CORN
planter, good shape, used two seasons, complete with checking wire, 60 dollars. Wm. Harrington, Glenella, Sask. 6-3

WANTED—ONE 11 1/2-FOOT STIFF-TOOTH
cultivator, also one manure spreader. John Deere implements preferred. Must be reasonable. Gordon Lindsay, Lemford, Sask. 6-3

CRUSHING OUTFIT—SEVEN-HORSE
Stiekney engine, eight-inch crusher, good running order, \$150 the outfit. B. A. Atkinson, Didsbury, Alta. 6-3

REPAIRS FOR MONITOR DRILLS, MOLINE
plows, Economy discs, Mandi wagons, Janesville plows. Jno. Watson Manufacturing Co., 311 Chambers St., Winnipeg. 3-9

THRESHERS, FARMERS, IMPLEMENT
agents and make money. See exhibit, corner William at Princess. Acme Manufacturing Co. Ltd. Winnipeg. Man. 3-5

SIX ONLY NO. 48 LINCOLN WILD OAT SEPA-
rators, will do perfect work in wheat. Selling for half price, \$18 each, f.o.b. Winnipeg. Cushman Farm Equipment Company Ltd., Winnipeg. 7-2

CASE THRESHING OUTFIT, GOOD RUNNING
order. Will trade for work horses or Fordson complete, in good condition. Box 47, Consort, Alta. 7-2

SELLING—24 DOUBLE DISC DRILL, MASSEY-
Harris, \$85. Case power-lift engine plow, three 14-inch stubble bottoms, \$75. W. H. Chambers, Rouleau, Sask. 7-2

BARGAIN—THREE-BOTTOM 14-INCH JOHN
Deere engine gang, guaranteed first-class shape, two sets shares, \$100. Thompson Bros., Newton, Man. 6-3

FOR SALE—ONE FOUR-FURROW DISC PLOW.
Will trade for four-furrow engine or three-furrow horse moldboard plow. Thos. Hobbs, Pangman, Sask. 6-2

SELLING, CHEAP—SIX-FURROW COCK-
shutt plow, including four prairie breaker bottoms; also five-ton Fairbanks-Morse pit scales. H. M. Philippi, Canora, Sask. 6-2

SELLING—20-DRILL PACKER ATTACHMENT,
\$17. 20 I.H.C. drill shoes, \$12. 12-inch gang stubble breaker shares, \$35. Roy Farley, Wray, Sask. 6-2

FOR SALE—STAG SULKY PLOW, ONE GANG
plow. Emerson two-disc plow, three 10-foot packers; 4-section lever harrows, 60-egg incubator. C. M. Lee, Hughton, Sask. 6-3

JOHN DEERE GANG PLOW, 12-INCH; JOHN
Deere sulkies, 16-inch, with stubble and breaker bottoms, \$45 each; good working order; extra hares. Apply Leo Ward, Weyburn, Sask. 6-3

24-INCH SCRUB PLOW, P. & O. PREFERRED.
Must be in good shape. W. R. Simpson, Glenora, Man. 6-3

SELLING—MITCHELL SUB-SEEDER, NEW,
\$50, for 20-run Cockshutt and Massey-Harris. H. Christopher, Sceptre, Sask. 6-3

FOR SALE—DEERING DOUBLE DISC, LIKE
new. Price \$75. Geo. E. Miller, Box 56, Brooks, Alta. 6-3

SELLING—ENGINE FOUR-DISC PLOW,
International. Cheap for cash. G. Shier, Colonsay, Sask. 6-2

ROTARY WOOD SPLITTERS—SAFE, FAST,
durable. For information, write O. R. Guderian, Dundurn, Sask. 7-2

SELLING—EMERSON KICKER MILL, No. 3;
belt and hand power. H. W. Reimers Ltd., Steinbach, Man. 7-2

SELLING—COCKSHUTT DISC HARROWS, 14
discs, in good working order. A. Mather, Cromer, Man. 7-2

SELLING—SIX-FURROW P. & O. DISC PLOW,
engine hitch, ready to work. O. A. Broughton, Donaldia, Alta. 7-2

SELLING—THREE-FURROW HAMILTON
engine plow, almost new, \$60. Box 117, Langenburg, Sask. 7-2

WANTED—TWO-FURROW TRACTOR PLOW;
also Fordson belt attachment. Lee Donogh, Griswold, Man. 7-2

SELLING—(LIKE NEW) FLEURY STRAW CUT-
ter, 13-inch, \$30, cost \$60 year ago. Box 35, Venn, Sask. 7-2

SELLING—FOUR-BOTTOM PLOW, AUTO-
matic lift, practically new. R. Storey, Franklin, Man. 6-3

SELLING—LISTER AND CORN PLANTER;
lister cultivator. Gust Wollmer, Tompkins, Sask. 6-3

WANTED—FOUR-BOTTOM TRACTOR PLOW,
Stratton Bros., Donaldia, Alta. 6-3

WANTED—POTATO PLANTER P. OSTER-
gard, Wayne, Alta. 6-3

WANTED—HOE FEET FOR 20-RUN DRILL.
Box 320, Shaunavon, Sask. 6-3

FOR SALE—TWO STIFF-TOOTH EATON
cultivators. Apply Box 183, Rouleau, Sask. 6-3

SELLING—20-SHOE MASSEY-HARRIS DRILL.
W. G. Becker, Stonewall, Man. 6-3

WANTED—BRUSH CUTTER FOR ENGINE.
Price, description, R. Johnson, Hardisty, Alta. 6-3

SELLING—15-SHOE MASSEY-HARRIS DRILL.
Cheap for cash. C. Pearson, Esterhazy, Sask. 6-2

WANTED—14-FOOT GARDEN CITY FEEDER
for 40-inch separator. Box 42, Hayter, Alta. 6-2

Tractors and Plows

ANYONE WITH SEEDING MACHINERY, PLOW-
ing outfits, etc., for sale, should make use of this section. Allen Bros., Wilcox, Sask., sold a 25-horse power Case steam engine at the small cost of \$157. There is always some idle equipment around a farm which could be turned into money by this method.

SELL, OR TRADE ON CAR LOT GOOD HAY—
1 1/2 H.P. International gas or kerosene engine, 64-inch Chatham fan mill, 10-foot elevator and pump jack. Together or separate. All new and guaranteed right. John Carrick, Box 161, Brownlee, Sask. 6-3

30-60 AULTMAN-TAYLOR ENGINE; ONE
Russell grinder, eight dump wagons. All good condition. 8,000-dollar roadwork contract assigned to buyer. \$1,500 cash, balance terms. Write Guss, 240 5th Ave., Moose Jaw, Sask. 7-3

FOR SALE—45-90 I. H. C. MOGUL, 34-56
Buffalo Pitts separator, eight-furrow P. & O. engine plow, \$1,200. 10-18 Case tractor, two-furrow engine gang, \$350. All in good condition. E. C. Wilde, Foam Lake, Sask. 6-5

SELLING—COCKSHUTT SIX-DISC ENGINE
plow; Cockshutt 22-wheel subsoil packer. International Mogul tractor, 10-20; Old Trusty incubator; grain picker with elevator. John Chapman, Marquis, Sask. 6-4

FOR SALE—15-27 CASE TRACTOR, WITH
three-bottom Hamilton plow, breaker and stubble bottoms, quick detachable shares; guaranteed excellent condition. Price \$500 cash. Geo. E. Miller, Box 54, Brooks, Alta. 6-3

SELLING—36-60 MINNEAPOLIS ENGINE, IN
good repair. Reason for selling, we have bought a caterpillar. For particulars and price, apply to R. M., of Wellington, No. 97 C. D. Gibson, secretary-treasurer, Cedoux, Sask. 6-3

WANTED—RUMELY OIL-PULL TRACTOR,
35-45, in good working order. Write Box 322, Wapella, Sask. 6-3

Farm Machinery

FOR SALE—25-45 RUMELY TRACTOR, 36-60
Rumely separator, all belts new, both in good repair. Price \$1,500. 16-30 Rumely tractor, run 12 days only since new motor installed. D. A. Findlay, Bricecrest, Sask. 6-3

FOR SALE—HAMILTON TRIPLE TRACTOR
plow, 14 inches, stubble moldboards, complete with shares, like new, \$90. Alex. Kenler, Wauchope, 1 Sask. 6-3

WANTED—LATE MODEL TRACTOR, AVERY,
Oil-Pull or Aultman-Taylor, 25-50 or larger; or 25 horse-power steam engine. E. Gjertson, Grosse Isle, Man. 7-2

SELLING, CHEAP FOR CASH—GEO. WHITE
rear-mounted 30 H.P. steam engine, guaranteed first-class shape, \$600 cash. This offer just for two weeks. Dan Kushner, Rhein, Sask. 6-3

16-32 EMERSON-BRANTINGHAM TRACTOR,
good condition. Cheap for cash, or exchange for good machinery. Apply Box 94, Metlakow, Alta. 6-3

MINNEAPOLIS 17-30, OVERHAULED, A 1
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The Grain Growers' Guide

MISCELLANEOUS

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Asthma-Sera, a wonderful new medicine, softens and soothes the bronchial passages, restores gland activity to normal and quickly and forever banishes Asthma, Hay Fever and all bronchial troubles. Free information sent gladly, tear out this advertisement and send with name and address to

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STUART'S PLAPAP-PADS are different from the truss, being medicine applicators made of self-adhesive purpose to hold the distended muscles securely in place. No straps, buckles or springs attached—cannot slip, so cannot chafe or press against the public bone. Thousands have successfully treated themselves at home without hindrance from work—most obstinate cases conquered.

Soft and velvety—easy to apply—convenient. Gold Medal and Grand Prix. Process of recovery natural, so afterwards no further use of truss. Prove it by sending Trial of Plapap-Pads absolutely FREE.

Write to-day—send no money.
Plapap Laboratories, 982 Stuart Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

Return mail will bring Free Trial Plapap.

Name _____

Address _____

U.F.C. Convention

Continued from Page 2

will be undertaken, literature in the two languages to be circulated among them.

Condemns Immigration Policy

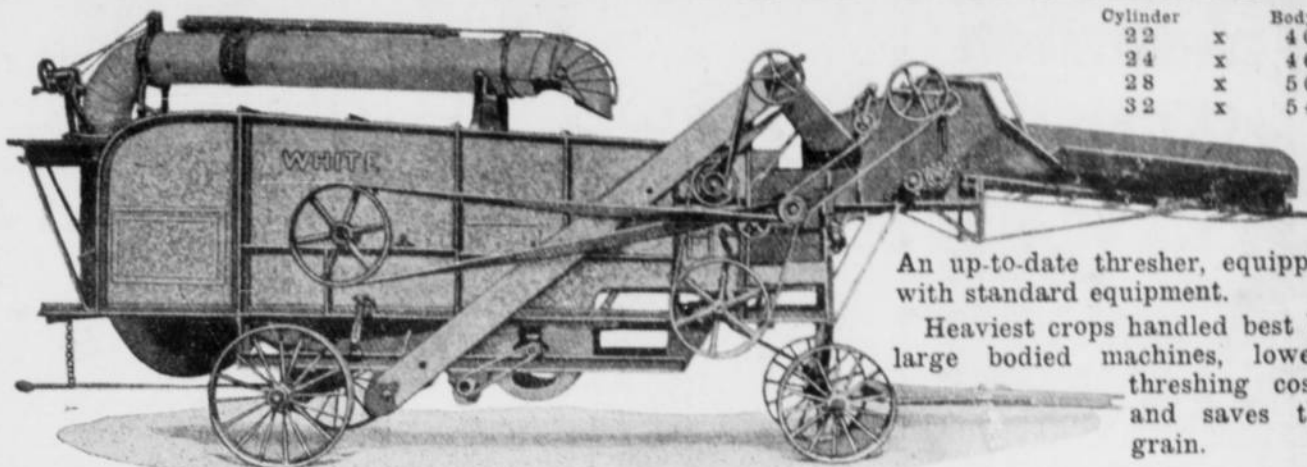
Unanimous approval was given to a resolution condemning the immigration policy of the Dominion government. It was maintained that the present policy should be abandoned until the problem of unemployment in the country was solved, and those already brought out had been established and assimilated. Opposition was voiced to an extension of special privileges to the persons outside of Canada, that were not accorded to those now in the country.

The convention by a unanimous vote condemned the Robb budget as brought down during the present session. The chief grievance was that it had failed to reduce the tariff, and that the income tax had been reduced. The budget, according to the resolution had not provided for any reduction in the cost of living.

The delegates approved of a recommendation to take the appointment of returning officers out of politics and legislation will be sought to have such appointments made by the Civil Service Commission.

The steps that have been taken by the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool relative to the grading of grain were reviewed by H. Marsh. Arrangements had been made, he said, for the problem to be tackled by scientific men working in four laboratories in the prairie provinces. Their task was to ascertain the relative values of various grades of wheat, whether their milling values were injured by drying and to investigate the actual limit of moisture which

WHITE Steel Grain Threshers



Cylinder		Body
22	x	40
24	x	46
28	x	50
32	x	54

An up-to-date thresher, equipped with standard equipment.

Heaviest crops handled best by large bodied machines, lowers threshing costs and saves the grain.

STANDARD EQUIPMENT INCLUDES:

16 Hyatt roller bearings, Alemite lubrication (light running, time-saving, sure and long lived).
Four-section rotary straw decks (best separation, perfect balance, no vibration).
Straw deck crankshaft forged steel, equipped with roller bearings (AN EXCLUSIVE WHITE FEATURE).
Grain deck and return pan galvanized iron.
Easily driven (requires only four main belts).
Hart or White feeder. Perfection low or high registers standard equipment on all sizes.
Stacker on hinges, swings wide open.

White Goods
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GEORGE WHITE & SONS COMPANY LTD., BRANDON, MOOSE JAW, SASKATOON

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HUBER and ALLWORK TRACTORS

are high class tractors, the best in economical power and service.

Built of the best for long life, accessible, easy to operate and easy to take care of.

12-25, 16-30, 18-36, 20-40, 22-40 and 25-50.

A size to suit every job requiring efficient reserve power.

Write now for 1927 free catalogue on Thresher or Tractor.

may safely be allowed to contract grades of wheat.

He further announced that the final payments to pool members would be on the basis of the final grade and not on the first grade declared as at present.

The work of the committee which has been working on the problem was approved and a resolution passed supporting the pools in their efforts to establish a "more just and equitable" system of grading. The delegates also endorsed the provisions of the Campbell amendment to the Grain Act.

The closing hours of the assembly found the delegates working conscientiously to complete a program of business which had been piling up steadily on an otherwise crowded agenda.

Women's Section Meets

A great volume of resolutions was consigned to the shelf, while others of a non-contentious nature bearing upon the policy of the association, were passed upon with the minimum of discussion.

The directors report contained a proposal from the publishers of the Western Producer that the association accept 49 per cent. of the stock in a company to be formed to take over that publication in lieu of a loan that had been advanced by the Saskatchewan Grain Growers Association of \$6,984.19. The other 51 per cent. would be retained as the value of its circulation lists, advertising contracts and goodwill. After some discussion the matter was left to the board of directors for further consideration and with power to act.

The Women's Section, meeting in separate convention, endorsed the plan of organization drafted by the directors, subject to slight amendments and elected their directors. Mrs. G. Hollis, Shaunavon, was elected president, with Mrs. Ida McNeil, Expanse, and Mrs. A. P. St. John, Kisby, as first and second vice-presidents respectively. The following day the report of the Women's Section, embodying their "declaration of rights" within the central body was ratified without opposition by the main convention. While the women are accorded the right of directing their efforts to the consideration of special problems concerning the welfare of women and children, they will have an equal voice and voting right on every question brought before the main convention.

A report on Junior Branch activities was presented by Mrs. McNeil, who emphasized the need of building up the junior movement, on whose shoulders she declared would fall the responsibilities of carrying on the work in the future. On the strength of her recommendations a resolution was endorsed instructing the Board of Directors to launch a campaign of organization, the

Ship Your Grain

to

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD

Bank of Hamilton Chambers,
Winnipeg

Lougheed Building,
Calgary

GET THE FULLEST POSSIBLE PROTECTION

RECLEAVED FANCY GRAIN

WHEAT
OATS
BARLEY
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We have a limited supply choice Amber Durum and Garnet wheat. Permits issued on Grain for shipment to our terminals.

WILEY, LOW & CO. LIMITED
FORT WILLIAM

Head Office:
WINNIPEG

EXCEL QUALITY BABY CHICKS!



STARTS A MONEY MAKING FLOCK!

Excel quality chicks are hatched from eggs coming from the highest quality strains, all breeds are hardy northern bred from high egg producing flocks, hatched in the finest of modern equipment, run by the second oldest hatchery man in the state.

"OVER 80% REPEAT ORDERS"

Does this mean anything to you? We pride ourselves on our repeat orders. It means that we have the quality. We apply the GOLDEN RULE which means satisfied customers. We do not strive to get your order for just one year. Hundreds of satisfied customers bring in many friends without any cost or effort on our part. Our QUALITY sells itself, therefore we claim "A BOX OF CHICKS FROM US IS OUR BEST REFERENCE."

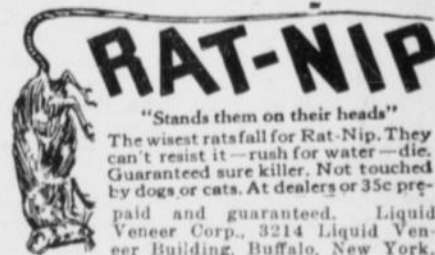
SAVE MONEY BY ORDERING EARLY

TERMS—25% deposit with order, balance 10 days before shipment. We hatch from March 1st until August 1st. All chicks delivered parcel post prepaid. We guarantee 98% alive upon arrival. Write today for our Free 1927 catalog which contains valuable information for you. Order now.

DOUGLAS COUNTY HATCHERY, Dept. G, Alexandria, Minn.

plans of which are to be later agreed upon.

J. A. Stoneman, formerly president of the Farmers Union, was elected president, and Geo. F. Edwards, formerly president of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers Association, vice-president. An amendment to the constitution to create an honorary vice-presidency was decided on and the honor conferred on E. A. Partridge, of Sintaluta. The following were elected to the board of directors: J. Huddleston, C. D. Coe, R. Glassford, E. Stephens, J. A. Mitchell, D. Bettesehen, J. W. Robson, G. Williams, Alex. Murray, W. A. S. Taggart, J. Wellbelove, W. Hart, G. R. Bickerton, N. J. Coe, J. McCloy and J. MacAuley. The president and vice-president of the organization, in addition to the three chief executive officers of the women's division, will also be included on the board.



RAT-NIP

"Stands them on their heads"

The wisest rats fall for Rat-Nip. They can't resist it—rush for water—die. Guaranteed sure killer. Not touched by dogs or cats. At dealers or 35c prepaid and guaranteed. Liquid Veneer Corp., 3214 Liquid Veneer Building, Buffalo, New York.

Make or Save a Dollar a Minute

Read the "Classified" advertising section, and see the variety of offerings listed. You may find something you need or see where someone wants something you can sell.

The cost of advertising surplus farm products, poultry, livestock, seed grain and machinery is small—the results are very profitable. For rates and other information see top of page 50.

"Gas" the Gopher!

The "Gas" penetrates every part of the burrow. The gophers cannot escape. They are dead in five seconds!

No baiting—No apparatus. Just a spoon and a tin of

CYANO GAS

Insert a spoonful in the burrow. The moisture of the air does the rest. Nothing could be more simple.

"CYANO GAS" is just as effective against Groundhogs, Woodchucks, Prairie Dogs, Moles and Rats.

Order from your dealer

Write, stating your problems to

National Drug and Chemical Co.

OF CANADA, LIMITED

Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton.

Free for Asthma During Spring

A Remarkable Method that Has Come to the Rescue of Asthmatics and Checks the Worst Attacks—Send Today for Free Trial

If you suffer with those terrible attacks of Asthma when it is rainy and damp; if you choke as if each gasp for breath was the very last, don't fail to send at once to the Frontier Asthma Co. for a free trial of their remarkable method. No matter where you live or whether you have any faith in any remedy under the Sun, send for this free trial. If you have suffered for a life-time and tried what you thought was the best skill known to cope with the most terrible attacks of Asthma, if you are discouraged beyond hope, send for this free trial.

FREE TRIAL COUPON

FRONTIER ASTHMA CO.,
1266E Frontier Bldg., 462 Niagara St.,
Buffalo, N. Y.

Send free trial of your method to:

for Nervous Exhaustion



Why Operate?

For Appendicitis, Gallstones, Stomach and Liver Troubles, when HEPATOLA does the work without pain and no risk of your life nor loss of time. Contains no poison. Not sold by druggists.

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SASKATOON

Price \$6.50.—Parcel Post 25c Extra

EPILEPSY

Get permanently rid of this dread disease. Clip this coupon at once and send for free book of particulars on Trench's World Famous Remedy for Epilepsy and Fits. Simple home treatment. Thousands of testimonials. 35 years' success.

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Send free book to,

Thin, Weak Kiddies Most Easy Victims of Disease

Low Vitality Means Low Resistance
Much Ill Health of Later Life Traced
to "Sickly" Childhood

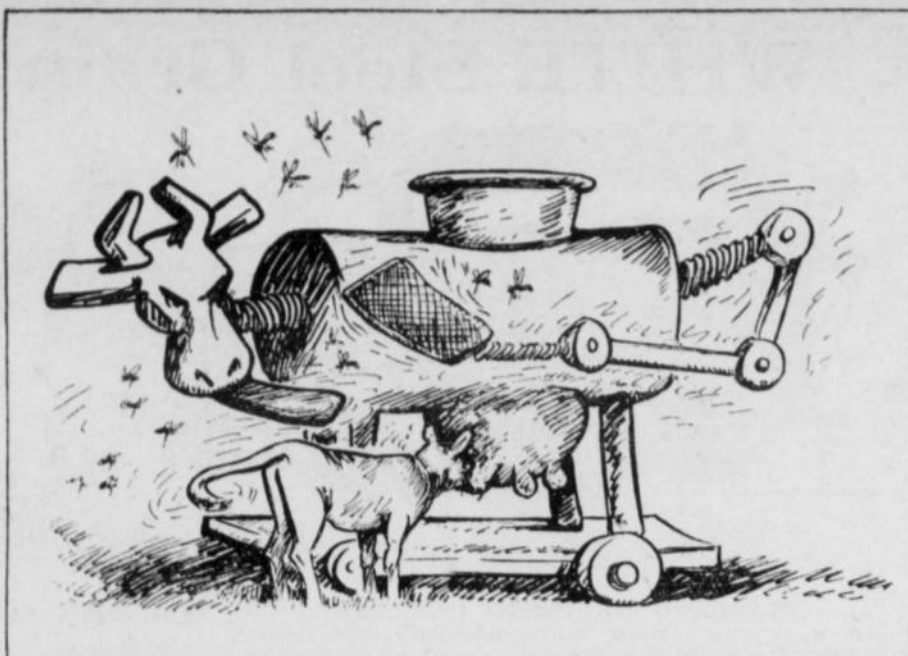
MOTHERS SHOULD READ THIS

No matter how much they are cared for, it seems almost impossible to keep sickness and disease out of the lives of some children. Every contagion that comes along, from Whooping Cough to Influenza, stops at the same homes over and over again.

This well known fact is "a thorn in the flesh" of thousands of anxious mothers, who—with premature wrinkles and gray hairs—bravely pay the price of daily work and worry over the frail and weakened bodies of those they love.

From birth until the early 'teens—"the days of childhood are dangerous days." Nature tests the vitality of most children many, many times. Those with strong, well-developed bodies usually "pass with flying colors"—while those who are weak and puny, thin and sickly are forced to fight every inch of the way.

Any good Doctor will tell you the dangers of childhood's low vitality and under-weight—and thousands of good mothers WHO KNOW FROM EXPERIENCE, can tell you of the wonderfully quick and lasting value of McCoy's Cod Liver Extract Tablets. Just think of it—all the old time, world known value of Cod Livers—in tiny tasteless tablet form! As easy to take and give as candy—but containing the Health, Strength, Weight, Bone and Muscle value for many years attributed to nasty, "smelly," stomach-turning Cod Live medication. All good druggists sell McCoy's, 60 tablets 60 cents.



Mr. Knowitall's Patent Combined Calf Feeder, Calf Licker and Fly Swatter

It is well known in calf feeding circles that the new born calf invariably registers emphatic protest against drinking up hill. This instinctive recognition of the law of gravitation is very commendable. Such law-abiding instincts should, in the opinion of Mr. Knowitall, be encouraged, because it is a well known principle of psychology that the contempt for law engendered in the early days of a calf's existence may later manifest itself in a total disregard of the sanctity of line fences, and in getting into the wrong stall whenever the opportunity presents itself. Accordingly he has designed the above contribution to the calf's moral well-being and personal comfort. The milk, poured in at the top, flows into the rubber udder, the latter being still at such an elevation as to permit of swallowing down-hill. The flies and mosquitoes are kept in subjection by the imitation tail which is copied from nature with easily discerned mechanical improvements on a cow's swatting appendage. The rubber tongue gives the calf that well groomed feeling which contributes so much to success in life. The tongue and swatter are operated by a turbine to which the necessary rotary motion is imparted by the milk as it flows from the pail to the udder.

SCREENINGS

"I'm a father!" cried young Jones as he burst into the office.
"So's your old man," replied the boss. "Get to work."

Marjorie (going to bed)—"Mother, I needn't brush the tooth the dentist is going to pull tomorrow, need I?"

A live-wire salesman rushed up to the home of a doctor in a small village about 3 a.m., and asked him to come at once to a distant town.

The doctor cranked his flivver and they drove furiously to their destination.

Upon their arrival the salesman asked, "How much is your fee, doctor?"

"Three dollars," said the physician, in surprise.

"Here you are," said the salesman, handing over the money, "the blamed garage keeper wanted \$15 to drive me over when I missed my train."

"Doesn't that mule ever kick you?"
"No sah, he ain't yit, but he frequently kicks de place where ah recently was."

"My boy, think of the future."
"I can't; it's my girl's birthday and I must think of the present."

Because he had crawled out on thin ice and rescued a playmate who had broken through, little Willie was the centre of a group of admiring men and women.

"Tell us, my boy, how you were brave enough to risk your life to save your friend," said one of the ladies.

"I had to," was the breathless answer. "He had my skates on."

Teacher—"Robert, here is an example in subtraction. Seven boys went down to the creek to bathe, but two of them had been told not to go in the water. Now, can you inform me how many went in?"

Robert—"Yes'm; seven."

"Did your husband—er—die a natural death?"

"Oh, yes, 'e was run over by a motor-car!"

"And did you ever lose yourself in your work?"

"Yes."

"What is your work?"

"Exploring Central Africa."

Visitor—"How does the land lie out this way?"

Native—"It ain't the land that lies; it's the real-estate agents."

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Wrestling Book FREE

Learn wrestling at home from former world's champion Farmer Burns and Frank Gatch. Free book tells you Secret holds, blocks, tricks revealed. Be sure you Handle big men easily. Write for free book. Send 10c to Farmer Burns School, 151 Railway Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

Mothers, Do This—

When the Children Cough, Rub
Musterole on Throats and Cheeks

No telling how soon the symptoms may develop into croup, or worse. And then when you're glad to have a jar of Musterole to give prompt relief. It does not blister.

As first aid, Musterole is excellent. Keep a jar ready for instant use.

It is the remedy for adults, too. Relieves sore throat, bronchitis, tonsillitis, croup, stiff neck, asthma, neuralgia, headache, congestion, pleurisy, rheumatism, lumbago, pains and aches of back or joints, sprains, sore muscles, chilblains, frosted feet and colds of the chest (it may prevent pneumonia).

The Musterole Co. of Canada, Ltd.
Montreal



Better than a mustard plaster



Actual photo—4 months old—weighs 18 pounds
MITCHELLA COMPOUND was taken by its mother—ABSOLUTELY HARMLESS—and sold for 50 years.

Recommended for pregnancy benefit, menstrual irregularities, female weakness and change of life.

FREE—Illustrated Booklet tells about them. Ask for it. Remember, it's FREE.

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Simple Remedy For Bad Stomach Gives Quick Relief

No Need of Strong Medicines or Diet—Famous but Simple Old English Recipe Keeps Stomach in Fine Condition, Banishes After-Eating Distress

If you are a victim of Stomach Troubles—Gas, Sourness, Pain or Bloating—you may have quick and certain relief by following this simple advice.

Don't take strong medicines, artificial digestants or pull down your system by following unnecessary starvation diets.

Never hurry your meals or overeat of anything, but within reason most folks may eat what they like—if they will keep their stomach sweet, clean and active and free from the souring acids that hinder or paralyze the work of digestion.

And the best and easiest way to do this is to follow every meal with a small amount of pure Bisurated Magnesia—a pleasant, harmless and inexpensive form of Magnesia that promptly neutralizes acidity and keeps your stomach sweet and clean.

A week's trial of Bisurated Magnesia, which may be obtained from any druggist "at small cost," will easily convince you of the great value of this old English recipe.

PILES QUICKLY GO—

—when treated from the inside. No matter how stubborn your case, don't give up hope. The new Page Internal Method is the correct way to rid yourself of Piles.

FREE Test Proves It Thousands of grateful letters tell what this Combination Treatment has accomplished. Strikes directly at cause and cures it. Piles disappear. Write today for Free Test Package. E. R. PAGE CO., 3240 Page Bldg., MARSHALL, MINN.

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